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THE ORGANIZED FARMER

Vol. XVIII

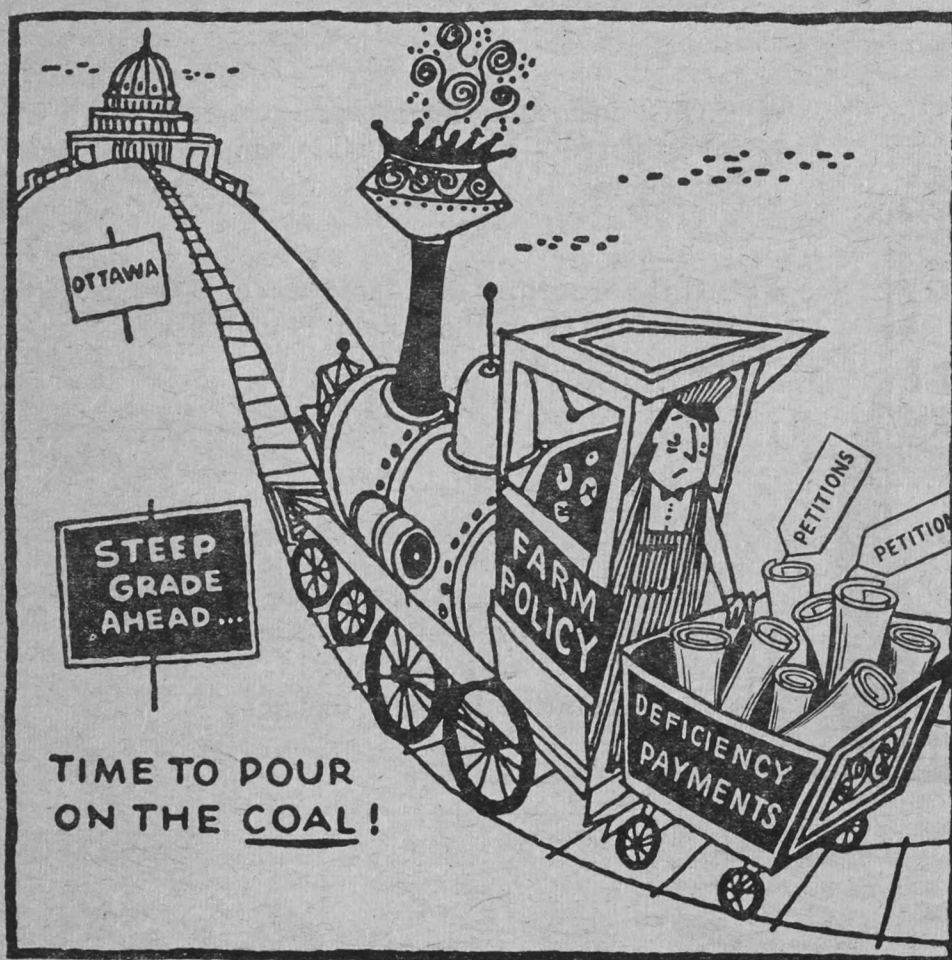
March, 1959

No. 3



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Authorized Second Class Mail,
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FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



CO-OP PRESS LTD., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Vol. XVIII March, 1959 NO. 3

President's Report

Since my last report to you, some interesting events have transpired. The Alberta Federation of Agriculture Convention, the Western Conference and the Canadian Federation annual meeting have become history. These meetings have become history in more ways than one. First and foremost, this was the first C.F.A. annual meeting held as an open delegate meeting. I would say that it was successful. True, our ideas were not all incorporated into C.F.A. policy. However, much livelier and more widespread debate resulted than had been usual in past years. The other point that made history is the fact that the C.F.A. meeting this year was by delegate body. This can only augur well for farm organization in Canada and it is my sincere hope that everyone will do all they can to develop this new outlook.

One thing, I think, we should recognize in a country that is as large as ours and covers such a diversity of agricultural enterprises, as it does, is that it is not easy to establish policy that suits all people. This was brought rather forcefully to my attention recently. In a letter to the Organized Farmer, Mr. W. Horner of Eckville took me to task for my utterances on policy. I appreciate constructive criticism at any time,

and at this time I particularly appreciate Mr. Horner's views. However, I wish to make my position clear.

First of all, no one effort on our part is ever going to provide a solution to all our problems. I have always felt, and still feel that each person should and generally does work out his own destiny. The same thing applies to groups of people, and farmers fall into that category. Any policy on the part of the Farmers' Union that would tend to lessen our responsibility in this respect is certainly not realistic.

Governments are responsible to all the people in the country. Their policy must be such that every person living in that country has an equal opportunity. The fact that this equality of opportunity does not exist is not necessarily the fault of the government. Mr. Horner very ably puts the case when he says, "true co-operation is when occupational groups come together and decide what is fair for all." This we have not done and in the meantime governments must stumble along hoping to please most of the people some of the time. This is why I am a bit reluctant to blame governments for all our troubles. If we are going to be a responsible group of people, it should be our responsibility to do all that we can to guide government policy in such a way as to get maximum benefits for most of our people.

In the meantime, because we are a completely selfish society, we must continue to kick teeth around and pull as many unseemly strings as possible, just to make sure that we get in on some of the spoils.

Because I do not think it is possible to get fair prices for agricultural food stuffs within a country that is so completely under tariff protection as Canada is, it then becomes necessary to fight hard for government policy that will give us sufficient price. But, having received price, it must certainly be our responsibility to use it properly. If we continue to pay higher prices than is necessary for those things we buy, we can blame to one but ourselves. Genuine support of all co-operative effort

could have gone a long way towards stopping the inflationary spiral that we are now in. Real support of marketing co-operatives, especially for those products sold on the domestic market, could have had a stabilizing effect on many of our prices.

Get tough? Boy, how I would like to get tough! Groups of people have tried that in the past. If they were big enough and strong enough they got what they wanted and in many cases more than they required. If they were not, they got nothing, if not less. For the Farmers' Union to use "get tough tactics" reminds me somewhat of a banty rooster in the midst of a hundred or more good hefty leghorns. No doubt he could give a good account of himself for a while, but certainly by sheer force of numbers his case would be hopeless. On the other hand, I am sure that if he used his head for more than just carrying his comb, that by quietly working around amongst his adversaries, he could get all he requires to eat and possibly more.

If and when I get tough, I would like to know that I could back up my move with what it takes to do the job. Are you with me?

OUR PUBLICATION POLICY

The presidents of F.U.A., F.W.U.A. and Jr. F.U.A. express the official opinions of the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

These editorials are the considered opinions of the F.U.A. active leaders. They deal with current affairs and are interpreted in view of the F.U.A. Policy.

Other material published in The Organized Farmer is information for its readers, to assist them in decision making.

The Open Forum is space provided for contributors whose views the F.U.A. does not endorse, or accept responsibility for.

Assistant Editor.

Editorial . . .

Vertical Integration

By MAX E. SEARS

Duhamel, Alberta, Alternate
Director, FUA District 9.

Many farmers are gravely concerned over the threat of vertical integration and increasing mass production of farm products. Each succeeding year sees a smaller number of farms in Canada and the U.S.A. The average size of farms is rapidly increasing. The percentage of our population engaged in agriculture is persistently growing smaller and a greater number of our farm young people are leaving for better paying and more desirable work in other industries. The average age of farm operators is steadily rising and will soon be dangerously close to the retiring age.

The process of mass production is much further advanced in the United States than in Canada. While my family and I were visiting in Iowa last summer my cousin took us to some large nearby farms. As we drove into one yard the farmer was just returning from church.

He greeted my cousin with, "Hello, you old horse thief. When did you get out of jail?"

The reply was something like this: "So you've been to church. I do not blame you any. After cheating your neighbors all week your conscience must bother you."

This farmer had about 10,000 turkeys. My cousin explained to me, "We are really very good friends. That's why we can talk that way."

He next took me to a mass of modern buildings and sheds under construction. When completed in a couple of weeks' time they were to be a unit accommodating 1,000 milk cows. Farmers were to bring in fresh cows and enough feed to last their lactation period. They would machine milk and care for them on a share basis. The farmers were required to take the cows home during the dry period. Similar units in other states were operating successfully.

We called upon another cousin in Oregon who had a poultry farm with about 3,000 laying hens. He stated that over 50% of the poultry producers in his dis-

trict had either gone bankrupt or changed to some other line of work in recent years. His was one of the smallest poultry farms and he was not breaking even. He has since moved to Los Angeles. Examples similar to the above could be duplicated ten thousand fold all through the States.

I believe that our Alberta farmers should discourage and refrain from taking any part in vertical integration whereby large packing plants or similar organizations control the production, marketing and processing of livestock causing the farmer to more or less act as a hired hand.

I do not believe that we should oppose other forms of mass production of farm products but welcome them as a means to an ultimate higher standard of living for all mankind. If mass production of factory made goods had been successfully opposed a hundred or less years ago we would not have the conveniences we have today.

We should, however, strive to channel such production along co-operative lines so that we as farmers control that production when it becomes too large for individual operation. Farmers and not large companies or monopolies should retain control of agricultural efforts.

In conversation with Mr. James Patterson, until recently president of the Manitoba Farmers' Union and the I.F.U.C., he stated that a group of southern Manitoba farmers were considering organizing a co-operative centralized milk producing unit similar to the one in Iowa described above.

Active membership in our farm and co-operative organizations is more important today than ever for our own protection. Imagine the position factory and industrial labor would be in today if they had not fought ceaselessly for their rights through their labor unions.

During the transition period to mass agricultural production the family farm should be strenuously protected by having parity prices paid each farmer up to a certain reasonable gross income so that all farmers may be assured of a standard of living comparable with other occupations. This is an important part of our F.U.A. Farm Policy.

Editorial . . .

The Handwriting On The Wall

By CARL MALLET

Sub-Director for Sub District 6 of
District 8.

With farm life being threatened by big business integration on one hand, and a vicious cost squeeze on the other, it might be urgent to take a hard look at the prospects facing Western agriculture. I am alerting every farmer who regards his farming as a business to take an interest in our business while it is still a good way of life—or else we may be relegated to the status of serfs.

The last war pulled the chestnuts out of the fire for our highly capitalistic economy — and how quick was our action to place our country in a planned economy to win that struggle! However, we were equally quick to put our country back on a system of "everybody for himself, and now we have a strange mixture of inflation—cost squeeze and recession. It just could be that the West may have to go back to a planned economy in order to win the peace.

The farmer was promised a parity price after the war—but must now stand sadly by with the best wheat in the world at the lowest price. We have a pathetic picture before us now—as farmers who voted in a government must now go on hands and knees to Ottawa and tell them what to do. Frankly, it is time to take a square look at our political thinking and, secondly, it is quite a paradox how we support the Farmers' Union on one hand, and vote for an outmoded system on the other.

The mass delegation to Ottawa is a shocking example of how inefficient a government can get, when it is dedicated to safeguard the deeply entrenched financial interests in our country. Let us support the mass delegation because it will show up in parliament who is really on our side.

It is also quite a paradox how many farmers, not members of our Union and not signers on the petition, will, to a man, be right there to grab every cheque and penny the Union can get for them.

Editorial . . .

Farmers Are Lucky People

By LAURA GIBEAU

Over the past number of years this is one of the statements I have heard most from non-farm people, "How lucky farm people are: always plenty of food on hand, also an ideal place to raise a family." In other words, a peaceful and perfect life in the country. Truthfully, I accepted it as such, and would not have changed it for anything in the world, regardless of the few conveniences, such as electricity, running water, etc. I admit this was so and we accepted it. Today these comments are rarely made. When they are I am hesitant to say whether the majority of farmers and wives would accept this. It brings to my mind numerous questions: Why are so many leaving the farm? How come so many are seeking employment elsewhere and doing part-time farming? What is happening to the family farm?

We are faced today with rising costs and declining prices. I would say a serious economic depression! Are we as lucky as some people think? I think the majority of farmers will admit that big changes have come about. Farming is becoming one of the most complex and uncertain ways of life. Many of us are not ready to admit this, but how long can you produce at a loss? Our farm membership is up this year, which shows that farm people are realizing the need for unity, but we still have far too many individualists who are not supporting our co-ops and the farm movement. How much longer can we afford to wait! If we are to continue on the land and make progress, I think we will have to take a good look at the changes brought about by technological developments and highly efficient mechaniza-

In closing I feel that somewhere along the horizon a people's government must emerge to fight for a truly Christian form of democracy, or else we may lose the struggle against Godless and loveless communism.

tion. What chance has the small operator?—the **family farm** as we once knew it, to build economic units so that we have security? The most talked about trend today is vertical integration.

This is called revolution on the land. What effect will this have on the small operator, the family farm? What I would suggest is that we study **vertical integration**. Farmers are at the crossroads today; many will have to quit or expand. More information on this may be obtained from your farm organization at Central Office.

Remember, you are the people who will decide. Vertical integration has many attractions especially to the young, ambitious farmer! So, let's be careful, and do some clear thinking. I believe that it is one of the most serious situations that has ever confronted farm people.

Are we so lucky?

Editorial . . .

WE NEED RESEARCH

Clare Anderson and W.A. Moisey

The INTERPROVINCIAL FARM UNION COUNCIL has requested a comprehensive Agricultural Policy Research project to be financed by a grant from the unclaimed funds of the C.W.B., supplemented by a grant from the Federal and Provincial governments and other interested organizations.

This should be an independent project not subject to any pressure. A board of Governors from farm organizations and governments, would determine the type of research to be instituted.

The I.F.U.C. council members generally agreed that the farm people would accept results of such research. The Macdonald College, which houses the Faculty of Agriculture of the McGill University, has proposed a crash research program in search of a more permanent solution to farm problems. (IFUC Minutes Dec. 16)

During the last fifty years the agricultural industry has adopted many technological inventions. This movement has been so broad and so swift that it is hard to

visualize the sweeping changes. The tractor, the combine, other labor saving devices, balanced ration, veterinary improvements, and plant and animal improvements have been incorporated into the production program. Other improvements are coming along almost daily.

Also improvements in the business management of the retail trade have occurred. These changes are more subtle and difficult to see, but they are here and are exerting powerful influences.

The accumulation of technical knowledge doubled and redoubled by the tremendous development since 1900 is changing many situations that once seemed impossible. We have adopted the high efficiency of energy utilization, and we like our high standard of living, but there are certain consequences that follow. We certainly need a research program to study them.

The knowledge gained from such a research program would enable us to predict the general course of development, to adjust ourselves to inevitable changes and occasionally to control events by deliberate behavior on our part.

We need to weave — into a working pattern — the resources technology, efficient organization and ideologies. We must narrow the gap between physical sciences and social adjustments. We cannot afford this wide lag. It is pretty well admitted that vertical integration is here to stay. If this is so, then, let us make the best of it.

The primary objective of this proposed Agricultural Policy Research project is to establish a system of verified statements which will enable us to understand and control those farming activities that are of concern to us. Yes, the CRASH RESEARCH PROGRAM is urgently needed. We agree that this type of research is certainly overdue. We must define the problem and get on with solving it.

The penalty for procrastination is that many people face technological unemployment, on a very large scale. Nationally such an event would be very painful, expensive and damaging to Canadian welfare.

Replies to F.W.U.A. Provincial Resolutions

The F.W.U.A. delegation met the Premier of Alberta and Members of the Executive Council on Monday, January 19th, 1959. Members of the Cabinet present were Premier Manning, Hon. A. R. Patrick, Minister of Economic Affairs; Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. A. O. Aalborg, Minister of Education; Hon. Dr. J. D. Ross, Minister of Health; Hon. Gordon Taylor, Minister of Highways; Hon. R. Reiersen, Minister of Industries and Labour; Hon. N. A. Willmore, Minister of Lands and Forests; Hon. R. D. Jorgenson, Minister of Public Welfare; Hon. J. Hartley, Minister of Public Works; Hon. A. J. Hooke, Minister of Municipal Affairs; Hon. E. W. Hinman, Provincial Treasurer; and Hon. F. Colburn, Minister without Portfolio.

F.W.U.A. representatives present were Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Mrs. L. Gibeau, Mrs. P. Dowhaniuk, Mrs. G. Carleton, Mrs. F. A. Sissons, Mrs. E. Fevang and Mrs. F. A. Hicks.

1. Property Laws Affecting Women.

The F.W.U.A. asked that a committee be set up to investigate the feasibility of Community Property Laws and publish their findings, and further that the Intestate Succession Act be amended.

Mr. Manning stated that they would look into this and make a summary for the F.W.U.A. so that information would be available for the next convention.

2. Equality for Women.

The F.W.U.A. asked that the Provincial Government appoint women magistrates wherever feasible and use women jurists in civic courts.

Reply—No law at the present time to prevent this being done.

3. Health.

The F.W.U.A. asked that all Health Units be fully staffed and that Mental Health Services be added to all rural full time Health Units.

Reply—Mr. Jorgenson pointed out that the staffing of the local health unit was not the responsibility

of the Provincial Government but the responsibility of the local Health Unit.

Regarding Mental Health Services it was stated that there is such a lack of trained personnel that it would be some time before all Health Units could have these services.

4. Provincial Health Scheme.

The F.W.U.A. commend the Provincial Government for the Provincial Health Scheme and their co-operation towards a National Health Scheme.

Reply that the Health Scheme would be broadened to include the chronically ill shortly and other studies were being made at the present time.

5. Increased Staff for Welfare Department.

The F.W.U.A. commend the Government for the installation of 14 welfare officers and their assistants throughout Alberta and asked that the Government proceed with the program in areas not sufficiently serviced at present.

Reply—The Welfare Department are gratified with the results and feel that their work is being expedited. Would continue as workers were available.

6. Education.

F.W.U.A. ask that the cost of education be the responsibility of major governments, less the cost of erection and maintenance of buildings, and that where possible basic material in text books be standardized.

Reply—Present system of capital grants seemed to be the most satisfactory arrangement as it was saving interest charges on loans, not creating excessive spending. Buildings must be good to interest teachers and to stand up. Standardizing text books has been discussed with leading educationalists across the Dominion but very hard to implement although has been done in some cases.

7. —Semester System.

F.W.U.A. ask that the present three semester system be continued at the Red Deer Composite High School.

Reply—That as far as this school was concerned it was expected that the three semester system would continue indefinitely.

8. Compulsory Refresher Course.

The F.W.U.A. asked that all teachers take a refresher course at least once every ten years.

Reply—Generally this is done and a very good idea but could not be made a hard and fast rule.

9. Heaters in School Buses.

The F.W.U.A. asked that secondary heating units be installed in buses travelling in sparsely settled areas.

Reply—The Highway Traffic Board are studying this at present. Propane units have been discussed and generally felt that they are too much of a fire hazard to chance installing.

10. Examinations for Grades X and XI.

F.W.U.A. suggest that standardized basic examinations be prepared by the Department of Education and corrected by teachers, other than their own, within the School Division.

Reply—This was one recommendation sent to the Cameron Commission and when their report comes out probably will be taken care of.

11. Departmental Examinations for Mathematics 31.

F.W.U.A. ask that examinations be given in Mathematics 31.

Reply—Since the U.B.C. required this, it has been re-introduced after three years. There is a supplementary examination given in August.

12. Credits for 4 H Work.

The F.W.U.A. asked that credits be given for 4 H work similar to credits given for extra curricular music.

Reply—Mr. Aalborg and Mr. Halmrast will look into the possibility but imagined it would be impossible to get qualified teachers to look after such a program.

13. Agricultural Economics and Farm Management.

F.W.U.A. ask that a school of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management be established within the Faculty of Agriculture.

Reply—That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta.

14. Schools of Agriculture.

F.W.U.A. ask that the Provincial Government make a survey of the requirements of the Schools of Agriculture and Home Eco-

F.W.U.A. President's Report

MRS. C. R. BRAITHWAITE

As I attend conventions and meetings of farm people, I am impressed by the devotion of the leaders to their cause.

The A.F.A. Convention held in Edmonton in January was no let down. The various speakers spoke on topics that were of vital concern to our farmers. Mr. Leckie, Secretary of the Meat Packers Council of Canada, provided material for a spirited discussion on vertical integration. Surely, we know vertical integration is here, and how do we meet it? Easy as eating lemon pie! Alberta, the land of Co-ops which deals with just about everything in our economy, credit, consumer buying, producers, marketing, etc., is certainly in a position to do the integrating. The time is long past when a farmer should sit complacently on a thistle and howl, while others market his produce for him. The Central Alberta Dairy Pool is meeting the challenge by setting up a turkey farm from producing poults right through to the processing and selling of the finished birds. All we need to do is **think and act**.

The resolutions were well discussed and gave a splendid picture of the thinking of our farmers right across the province. One resolution on establishing a Soil

nomics and proceed with changes to maintain a standard in keeping with agriculture.

Reply—This was discussed at length and agreed that the Cameron Commission would bring in recommendations.

15. Protection of Farm Lands.

F.W.U.A. ask that the Provincial Government take steps to protect farm land and farmers living near large centres against violations of their private property rights.

Reply—This was a municipal problem.

16. Sale of Fireworks.

The F.W.U.A. ask that the sale of fireworks be prohibited excepting public displays by qualified persons.

Reply—The Government could not agree with this request.

Bank, passed unanimously at the A.F.A. and the Western Agricultural Conference, but when it reached C. F. A. the picture changed and the resolution was lost, because here were many delegates from Eastern Canada who are used to small plots of land and need every acre to make a living, and they could not envisage all the benefits to Easterners as well as Westerners from such a program. It appears we need closer contacts with farm groups in other provinces.

As this was my first attendance at a W.A.C. and C.F.A. convention I came home with a better understanding of many things.

Mrs. N. Jasper of Hartney, Man., was elected to be the Western Women's Representative on C.F.A. We shared a room and had many fine discussions. Since C.F.A. is on a delegate basis and we can have women delegates, we are looking forward to farm women having a channel right through to I.F.A.P. for all their good ideas.

We had the privilege of seeing a Farm Forum live broadcast. What a thrill to hear the reports of the forums back to us. Stu Davis entertained us with his songs and a Regina Band's snappy music kept our toes tapping, rounding out a really enjoyable evening.

Premier Douglas spoke to us as well as Mr. Nollet, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan. It seemed to be the policy of C.F.A. to have a panel discussion or speaker give facts and figures and then follow this up with resolutions pertaining to those particular topics.

One resolution—Parity for Income, which had previously passed the A.F.A., S.F.A. and the W.A.C.—took one hour and fifteen minutes to discuss, was spoken to by 14 people—and lost.

Another resolution on Settlement of Industrial Disputes—passed by W.A.C. was discussed for two hours, spoken to by 24 people—Motion to table—Lost finally amended and carried.

My impression of C.F.A. was that here were farmers from every province in Canada, basically interested in keeping the family farm, attempting to have the farmer receive his fair share of the national income, and always

in the background the thought that farmers could do this by uniting in organizations, **thinking and acting** together. England and Wales have 80 % of their farmers in the National Farm Union. Canada, the second largest country in the world, with a predominantly agricultural background, could have a farm organization strong enough that they could sit in with the government and set production costs before any legislation is passed. When any subsidy or pension is given, it is only given to hold the line so to speak, and is not a cure. Government Control is the only answer it seems to me, all along the line, similar to what we had during the war. This applies to all parts of our economy. Take a car for instance—costing about \$2,400.00—the labor takes \$300, possibly \$700 for material, so that is doubled making \$2,000, commissions, good looks, trade names, etc., make up the balance. Farm machinery would come under the plan too. We have able economists, farm leaders, mathematicians and others capable of working with our government to draw up such a plan and make it workable. It would seem we had better start thinking fast. Feudal systems arise when land belongs to few people. Conditions become so difficult, new political parties arise, governments overthrown, and in nearly every instance the first thing under the new set-up is Land Reform. It took place in England to a certain extent under the Labour Government, in Russia, in China, and now in Cuba.

I seem to have wandered far afield from a C.F.A. Convention, but perhaps this is due to the larger field of information and discussion I have been receiving.

In our F.W.U.A. locals we are going to try a Safety program on an active basis. I will be sending out letters to all locals so you can discuss it and see what you think about it. Mrs. Florence Sissons will be the F.W.U.A. Convener for the safety program.

In closing I would like to tell you that I received an invitation to attend the "Opening of the Legislature" and to pour tea at the reception afterwards. I was really thrilled and appreciated the privilege very much, but while I had the honour of attending I feel it was the F.U.A. organization that received the recognition.

F.W.U.A. Highlights

Dolcy-Browning FWUA #702 Edgerton have \$25.00 to the ACWA Fund. The local is preparing two full layettes to be sent to the Unitarian Service Committee. After adjourning the ladies served lunch to the FUA members who had been sawing wood for the hall.

* * *

Warner FWUA #1402 answered roll call with "What I have learned from the study of other countries." Letters are to be sent to newly signed-up members, to send them their membership cards and to invite them to attend the local meetings. A sick committee has been set up to remember sick and new babies born. Lunch is to be served by the ladies to the annual FUA dance. A very interesting report of the convention was given by Mrs. Vera Lien.

* * *

Sunny Hills FWUA #1112 (Morrin) report they are to receive half the proceeds of the Smorgasbord supper which was held recently. Reports on the convention were given, and a discussion held on the Unitarian need for good used clothing — leading to the decision to collect same and pack them at the next meeting. This is to be advertised over the local radio station.

* * *

Fairdonian Valley FWUA #802 (Sedgewick) reports two large parcels of clothing were packed by them—one for the Salvation Army, and one for the Unitarian Service Committee. Mrs. J. Hallum reported on the annual convention. Plans were made to serve at the FUA Bonspiel in February. A donation to the cancer fund was made in memory of the father of a member. Mr. Brian Lee of the M.D. of Flagstaff gave a talk on the use of 10-80.

* * *

Park Grove #609 (Vegreville) drew up and approved a donation schedule. A committee was set up to organize a study of Switzerland. Visiting at local hospital is to be continued. Two members were chosen to get information regarding new tables for the community centre.

* * *

Berrywater FWUA #1202 (Milo) answered the roll call with "Something I have learned from the study of other countries." They decided to invite Mrs. House to the February meeting to give a report on the convention.

* * *

Birch Hills FWUA #103 (Wanham) report that ten of their members faced the bitterly cold weather to attend the

January meeting and to hear the delegate's report on the annual convention. This local has many paid up members and are hoping to do more work this year.

* * *

Swalwell FWUA #1017 heard a most interesting and vivid report on the highlights of the convention, given by Mrs. Grace Gore. She "introduced" the ladies to the new executive by showing press photographs.

* * *

Shady Nook FWUA #1014 (Red Deer) had Mrs. Hazel Braithwaite preside, in place of the president who was absent. \$5.00 was sent to a burn-out family at Rocky. Plans were made for a busy year.

* * *

Red Deer Lake Local #1216 report that 17 of their members enjoyed dinner downtown, in lieu of holding their December meeting, and gifts were exchanged. This local made donations of \$10.00 each to Ponoka Mental Hospital, and Red Deer Lake School towards treats for the children.

* * *

Hazel Bluff FWUA #305 report the first meeting of the year as a good one, and with four visitors — who seemed to enjoy the afternoon. The group sent two gifts to CHED's "Santa's Anonymous" and were thanked over the air for them. Money is being gathered little by little for the renovation of the hall. A donation of \$10.00 was to be sent to the Cancer Fund.

* * *

Dimsdale FWUA #104 (Grande Prairie) report a poor January meeting due to cold and drifted roads. Main discussion centered on the Jr. FUA Camp Project and it was decided that the local would send them a cheque for \$20.00.

* * *

Partridge Hill FWUA #610 (Fort Saskatchewan) divided their members into three groups and each group is to be responsible for some type of money raising entertainment. Ten cents per member is to go towards delegates expenses to A.C.W.W. Plans were to be made to entertain the men's local by taking the men to the Noon Time show on CFRN-TV and then out to dinner in Edmonton.

* * *

Ranfurly FWUA #610 heard an excellent report of the annual convention, given by Mrs. Beamish. Discussion re putting on a play took place and decided to start reading parts. A short time was spent on first aid review, followed by a game.

Roseleaf FWUA #1023 (Red Deer) held a very successful Boxing Day dance, making a profit of \$224.00, a record for this annual enterprise. \$8.00 was collected instead of a Christmas gift exchange and it was decided to send it to the Crippled Children's Hospital in Calgary. A very good report on convention was heard; and interest aroused in sewing for the Unitarian Service Committee.

* * *

Utopia FWUA #1210 (Pincher Creek) answered roll call with "Good ideas toward improving our meetings and ways of making money." A report was well given on the convention, by Mrs. Gertie Kettles. This report was enjoyed by all. A nice gift for her services was presented. This local is keenly interested in the needs of Unitarian Service and are making several layettes and numerous pullovers for it. Cancer film is to be shown to all locals. (The reports on local activities may all be mailed direct to head office.)

* * *

Burnt Lake FWUA #1004 (Red Deer) have decided to hold whist parties in several different homes as a means of making money. Each player will pay 50 cents. Prizes will be given in each home, donated by the hostess. All whist scores to be brought to the next meeting and the lady and man with the highest score of all parties will receive a grand prize.

* * *

Clover Bar F.W.U.A. Local #602 held an evening meeting in January, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Clark.

Mrs. H. D. Duncan, as correspondent under the A.C.W.W., read information sent by Mrs. F. M. Von Bratt of Cape Province, South Africa, and handed around snap shots, farm women's magazines, and a brochure on some of the famous farms of that area, which were examined by the ladies with much interest. Time did not permit for the perusal of all the information on hand, so it was decided to continue the study of the life of a farm woman in Cape Province at the next meeting. The ladies joined with the F.U.A. members for the social and refreshment period that followed the business session.

* * *

St. Alberta FWUA #502 report each member will bring a garment for Layette for Unitarian Services. Mrs. Wm. Sinclair gave her delegate's report on the convention. This local has 66 members but cannot get them to come to meetings.

Farmers Should Stand Together

By H. YOUNG

At present the attention of prairie farmers is largely focussed on the mass delegation to Ottawa to secure deficiency payments on grain.

This, of course, is of first importance to the west, but there are other branches of farming, especially in the northern areas, which must not be forgotten.

There used to be a slogan, "The dairy cow is the mother of prosperity." It is still true that the cream cheque means a lot on thousands of farms all over the country. Consequently the price of butterfat is a matter of concern to many farmers.

This is one place where price support has been in effect for a number of years. The old floor price of 58c per pound was fairly satisfactory during the early fifties and a considerable surplus of butter developed. However, in 1956-57 the butter surplus began to disappear rapidly, and for a time it looked as if an actual shortage would develop. This came about partly through increased demand for butter plus the fact that higher costs on the farm discouraged increased production.

However, in the spring of 1958 the Government raised the floor price of butter to 64c. Since that time production has increased

somewhat, while the consumption per capita has decreased slightly.

We are now informed that butter stocks in store will likely total 60 million pounds on May 1, as compared to 35 million a year before.

Actually the butter situation is not critical at all, but already our Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Harkness, has suggested that the support price may be cut, unless farmers reduce production.

In this case it seems to us that Mr. Harkness is taking fright too easily. There is as yet no evidence at all that butter stocks will be come a burden. Population is increasing steadily, and in December last the sales of butter hit an all-time high. At any rate our butterfat producers are in no position to stand a reduction in the price of their product, nor should they be asked to do so.

Our Farm Unions will use every effort to hold the line on the price of butterfat. They will never agree to a reduction under present circumstances. However, for best results producers must help too. We suggest two line of action! First contact members of parliament—both by letter and resolutions from locals. Also contact Mr. Harkness. These men are all pledged to give agriculture a square deal. Let us make it clear that we expect them to do it.

The other line of action lies with farmers themselves. That consists of 100% patronage of their own products. There are far too many cases where farmers buy margarine for their own use. Some butterfat producers even sell their own good product, and buy the inferior substitute because it is cheaper.

Any farmer who puts margarine on his table is undermining his own position. Even if he does not milk cows, it is to his own interest to back up the men who do. If the dairyman is forced out of business by lower prices, he will inevitably switch to grain growing or hog production. This will then put the squeeze on the producer of grain or hogs who will then be faced by increased surplus, and lower prices for his product.

Canadian Agriculture faces a

Secretary of Berrywater Local Passes

Mr. P. J. Haslam of Vulcan passed away recently. Mr. Haslam was born in Sussex, England. He came to Alberta in 1904. He worked on ranches around Calgary and High River before taking up a homestead in the Berrywater district in 1908. He farmed there until his death.

He took an active part in community life. He was secretary of the Berrywater local from 1918 until the time of his death. He was also secretary of the Berrywater Community Association and was interested in the Berrywater 4-H calf club.

Mr. Haslam's passing is a great loss to the community.

DANGEROUS FUMES

Every motorist should keep in mind the danger of starting the car in a closed garage. The fumes of carbon-monoxide have no color, taste or smell and they are fatal. Garage doors should be left open before the ignition is turned on.

crisis. In this emergency farmers must stand together if they are to stand at all. Butter is a Canadian farm product. Margarine is not. It is a product made mainly from imported oils manufactured and boosted by commercial interests for their own profit. Every dollar a farmer spends on margarine is a dollar thrown away as far as farmers are concerned. When butter is bought, farmers benefit. When the substitute is bought the benefit goes to the big interests. Even town people have a stake in this matter, as it is to their advantage to keep the farmers prosperous. Many urban people realize this, and have a better record on the butter question than some farmers.

This same reasoning applies also in the case of lard which is facing heavy competition from vegetable shortening. Lard is our own farm product and the selling price of hogs depends largely upon the demand for lard.

Farmers must stand together in support of their industry if success is to be achieved. Unless we are true to ourselves we cannot expect much consideration from any Government.

Jenny Lind FWUA #1305 (Scandia) raffled a Christmas cake and made \$39.00 on it. They sent \$17.22 to Crippled Children's Hospital. This local received 2 second prizes and 3 third prizes at the handicraft exhibit at the convention. A fine crocheted afghan is to be raffled on March 20th. \$10.00 was donated to Rest Room at Brooks, and \$10.00 to hospital for Christmas gifts, and \$5.00 to the school for treat fund.

* * *

Drumheller East #1111 heard Mrs. Adie give her report of the convention. A new motion was drawn up concerning the Shivarees in the community.

OUR READERS TALK IT OVER...

The Editor,
Organized Farmer.

Dear Sir,—Today the future of the Family Farm, 1959 version, looks uncertain, unattractive, and in some aspects sufficiently forbidding to make us apprehensive.

Specifically, some of us are most concerned over the encroachment of Vertical Integration.

Basically, there is nothing bad about integration provided it is controlled by the producer, as the word would seem to mean: produce, process and sell to the consumer.

Years ago, farmers did more of it than they do today, but their methods were not mechanized to the extent that there was danger of producing themselves out of business.

We are told, in effect, by farm economists and advisors, that we should obtain sufficient capital to mechanize our operations and set up economic units so one man can produce at least three times as much as he could before, thereby multiplying that slim margin of profit. Many farmers are planning economic units for the production of pork and beef, and I believe that every time another economic unit starts production all producer units may expect to see those slim margins become slimmer. Are we going into debt in order to more hastily produce ourselves out of existence?

Articles in the December issue of the Organized Farmer and the January National Livestock Producer, tell of the troubles of the chicken broiler industry in the U.S. Excerpts from the article follow: "The broiler industry is in trouble again, deep trouble. Despite all of its integrated efficiency it does not seem to be able to control itself on output. Chicks are still pouring out of incubators, while finished birds flood the consumer market at ruinous prices."

Representative Harold D. Cooley, Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, is quoted as saying, "Broiler prices have dropped to 14 cents a pound, which is lower than the average price for any year since the Great Depression—the depression prices paid to our chicken producers

may undermine beef and pork prices, causing hardship in wide areas of our farm economy."

In the humble opinion of the writer, Mr. Editor, we farmers need to become more co-operatively minded if we are going to preserve our chosen way of life and build our soil and farms up to a standard that we can be proud to pass on to those who follow us.

Co-operation, properly supervised by the members, would appear from where I am standing to be one way we can prevent monopolization of Agriculture by Agribusiness, and slow the thinning out process that is taking place on farms and urban areas dependent on Agriculture. It may be necessary to co-operate to the extent of licensing the primary producer, or farmer, in order to control livestock production and keep it in the hands of bona fide farmers, if the livelihood of people on the farms is to be maintained.

Large farms mean smaller country towns, and independent free enterprise loses its attractions when proven, as it now has been to have no future.

In the December issue of the Wheat Pool Budget, they published U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Benson's Advice to Co-operatives: "Co-operatives cannot afford to be complacent. I challenge you to sell your members and potential members on the need for, and benefits of Co-operative Integration." He suggested a four-point program for Co-operatives:

- "1. Build your Co-operatives bigger in resources, research and services you render.
2. Be satisfied with nothing less than top-notch leadership, directors and management.
3. Bring about more co-operation between Co-operatives.
4. Build a better press, better public relations, for the entire Co-operative movement."

I only wish to add further, Mr. Editor, that unless we make use of, and build up, our Co-operative marketing and supply channels

and our farm organizations, Vertical Integration may, in the future, monopolize the markets of the farmers who presently feel secure and independent.

Also, I would like to suggest that farmers consider the necessity and advantages of incorporating the "Closed Shop" principle in Agriculture.

It should not be difficult in view of obvious threats to the security of the family farm for us to agree in principle, that first—

We desire to control our own products, and secondly

We wish to maintain the family farm as a source of livelihood and a decent standard of living for our families.

Keeping these principles in mind, and moving as a unit, Alberta farmers could make their future secure.

Respectfully yours,

DAN G. WHITNEY,
Dir. F.U.A. Dist. 9,
Lacombe, Alberta.

OPEN FORUM . . .

Views expressed in this letter are those of the writer, F.U.A. does not endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Editor,

Sir:

The watchword for the F.U.A. is "co-operatives", and we are told "not to get tough with the Government; they have their troubles."

That seems to be the stand taken by our new president, Mr. Nelson.

The writer would like to know, how will co-ops solve the surplus problem? Unless this is solved more hogs will be raised, resulting in a lower floor price, more cattle, and more dairy produce. Also, will co-operatives stop inflation? Unless this is stopped, costs will continue to rise till the farmer is left with nothing.

In the 30's we had a big co-op, the Alberta Wheat Pool, and we got 19c a bushel for No. 2 Northern wheat. The writer would be the last to deny the benefits and services the co-ops render, but they can go just so far. The co-ops are not capable of evolutionary growth; they can't go to the railway companies and come to a mutual agreement over freight rates.

True co-operation is when occupational groups come together and decide is fair for all.

Then we are told by Mr. Nelson, that we must not get "tough" with the

Government. Most extraordinary,—when a Government supports a policy that may cause farmers to lose their homes and livelihood—farms that have been cleared by hand—big trees, blood and sweat. Tough! Oh Boy, Tough is not the word.

We know Governments have their worries, we are well aware of the international situation, but should we sit back and take it, while wages, dividends and inflation are skyrocketing?

Now, Mr. Nelson, maybe the writer misunderstands you—hope so—but the F.U.A. is out for bigger things than cops can ever accomplish.

(signed) W. Horner,
Eckville, Alberta.

OPEN FORUM . . .

Sir:

Is a purely secular education adequate to the needs of our day?

Ever increasing "Automation" is giving us more and more leisure. Without any definite stimulation toward something good, an inactive creature tends toward the bad, just as a dead fish will float down rather than up-stream.

It was probably 30 years ago that a resolution was put on the list at a U.F.A. convention asking that something more than merely secular education be given to our youth in our public

and high schools. It was urged that a secular education tends just to lengthen the claws and sharpen the teeth of the tiger and allows the tiger to remain savage. After four years the resolution was passed and dropped. Since then, one of the most highly educated nations in the world burned in ovens such as "Buchenwald" six millions of her most defenceless and helpless citizens. Are we going to avoid our being all burned to a cinder in the next war by more of the same type of education that has given us such results in the past?

World Wars One and Two were not caused by the ignorant peoples of darkest Africa but the best educated nations of the world. Shall we appoint some more commissions to go to Ottawa to somehow improve our secular education so as to bring security and peace to the world? Our present system is criticized as giving "so little for the mind." I would criticize it on the ground of "so little for the heart".

Was the educator on sound ground who advised, "Keep thy heart with all diligence for out of it are the issues of life"—? I believe he was.

Competition and war are the result of greed and suspicion and hate. War is not likely to be avoided by a greater knowledge of chemistry or physics, but by greater good will.

It was one of the best educated men of his time who said "Though I understand all mysteries and all knowledge—and have not charity I am nothing".

Many have said "Goodness must be caught—it cannot be taught". I contend that if a majority in that great nation of Germans could be taught pride and hate in one generation, humility and good will could be taught in the same length of time if we are to engage with similar enthusiasm in total war against evil.

If goodness cannot be taught what are we to do with the words of the One who said "Learn of me"? What are we to do with His parting command "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations", if we neglect to give adequate training to the children in our own?

We fully realize what tremendous difficulties there are in the way of any drastic change in the content of our school curriculum. But the world situation has changed so rapidly and drastically that we only, at our peril, further neglect and postpone a change of our mind and heart and will.

A guest speaker at a farmers' convention of years ago said, "Science has made the world a neighborhood. We must make it a brotherhood".

I. V. Macklin,
Grande Prairie

SAVE
on all your



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Your U.F.A. Co-op handles the full line of Green Cross liquid and dust seed treatments. You can't buy better products than these and when you buy them from U.F.A. Co-op you save money too. Your Co-op also handles Panogen, a liquid mercurial seed treatment. Detailed descriptive literature on the Green Cross line has been mailed to members of U.F.A. Co-op locals. Others interested can write for copies to either of the addresses listed below.

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SUPPORT YOUR FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Royal George Hotel

EDMONTON

Handicraft Exhibit For 1959

The Handicraft list for our next convention is printed in this issue of the paper and has been mailed to all locals. Now is the time to be working on your exhibit, while the weather is cold and the outside is not so inviting.

Prizes have been increased to \$25.00 for first, \$15.00 for second, \$10.00 for third, \$7.50 for fourth, \$5.00 for fifth, and \$3.00 for sixth, so should be worth working for.

This year we will have scrap books of Switzerland only and prizes will be: first \$10.00, second \$7.50, third \$5.00, fourth \$3.00, and fifth \$2.00. If locals have been working on scrap books of Alberta they should be kept as we may have Alberta again another year.

Our congratulations go to the following prize winning locals for their exhibits in our 1958 convention display: Park Grove, Beaverlodge, Canuck, Brookland, Spruceville, Hope Valley, Pelican, Asker, Clover Bar, and Fort Saskatchewan.

Class 1—Sewing (3 only)

- (a) Garment with smocking.
- (b) Practical housedress.
- (c) Plain apron.
- (d) Fancy apron.
- (e) Child's garment remade from used wool or similar material.
- (f) Girl's best dress or lady's afternoon dress (size 12 or over); any material.
- (g) Housecoat, kimona or duster coat.
- (h) Pyjamas (6 years and over).
- (i) Sport shirt, short sleeves.
- (j) Jacket, blazer or coat, lined or half lined.
- (k) Lady's or girl's winter skirt.
- (l) Doll's wardrobe.

Class 2—Knitting (2 only)

- (a) Men's or boy's cardigan — light weight

- (b) Women's or girl's cardigan — light weight
- (c) Adult or child's heavy sweater
- (d) Socks — plain color, fancy stitch
- (e) Socks — any pattern, 2 or more colors
- (f) Shrug, shawl or stole
- (g) Mitts — any age, any design
- (h) Child's dress or suit — 2-5 years
- (i) Infants garments (two articles)
- (j) Knitted lace — edging, doily or any article (fine thread No. 30# — 60#)
- (k) Knitted bed jacket

Class 3—Crochet (2 only)

- (a) Dinner cloth 54" or more — all lace not coarser than size 20 thread
- (b) Crochet edging or trim
- (c) Crochet purse or hat, straw or other thread
- (d) Crochet inserts on linen — not corners
- (e) Crochet edge on 2 handkerchiefs
- (f) Crochet doily or tray cloth, thread not coarser than 30
- (g) Crochet bed jacket

Class 4—Embroidery and Textile Painting (2 only)

- (a) Embroidery in white
- (b) Embroidery in color
- (c) Embroidery in cutwork
- (d) Embroidery in cross stitch, not framed
- (e) Textile painting, any article using textile paint and brush
- (f) Drawn fabric embroidery or needle weaving

Class 5—Rug (1 only)

- (a) Hooked rug — new material
- (b) Hooked rug — salvage material
- (c) Braided rug
- (d) Any other variety — new material
- (e) Any other variety — old material

Class 6—Loom Weaving (1 only)

- (a) Small article e.g. bag, cushion cover, scarf or runner
- (b) Large article e.g. Bedspread, drape, fabric length, rug, etc.

Class 7—Quilt (1 only)

- (a) Quilt, patchwork — hand quilted
- (b) Quilt, appliqued — hand quilted
- (c) Cotton crib cover — hand quilted washable type padding

Class 8—Leathercraft and Copper Work (2 only)

- (a) Leather purse — not tooled or carved
- (b) Tooled article
- (c) Carved article
- (d) Gloves
- (e) Copper tooled article — framed picture, planter, lamp stand, tray, etc.

Class 9—Needlepoint and Pettipoint (1 only)

- (a) Needlepoint — not mounted
- (b) Pettipoint — mounted

Class 10—Painting (1 only)

- (a) Framed — painted in oils
- (b) Framed — painted in water colors
- (c) Framed picture embroidered, not needlepoint or pettipoint

Class 11—Other Handiwork (1 only)

- (a) Cushion cover
- (b) Stuffed toy
- (c) Basketry — any article
- (d) Machine embroidery — any article
- (e) Machine quilting — any article e.g. bedroom slippers, boudoir accessory
- (f) Felt article
- (g) Article from foam plastic
- (h) Homemade flowers — any material material

Class 12—Bedspreads (1 only)

- (a) Afghans — knitted or crocheted
- (b) Bedspreads — knitted or crocheted
- (c) Bedspreads — embroidered
- (d) Bedspreads — appliqued
- (e) Bedspreads—machine sewn

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Any local may exhibit 6 articles or less from any of the 12 classes listed.

2. No prize winning exhibit from a previous FWUA exhibit may be entered.
3. **One only** means that **only one article** be exhibited from that whole class.
4. Points for large articles such as rugs, quilts, table cloths, etc., will be 10 for first, 7 for second and 4 for third. Points for other articles 5, 3, and 1. A modified Danish system of judging will be used allowing the judge to award more than one article in a placing and/or award a higher or lower number of points according to quality of workmanship and design of article.
5. No fancy work is to be mounted on colored paper, mounting may be sent for articles so that they may be mounted after they are judged.
6. No work is to be mounted unless specified, e.g. framed picture in which case the entry is judged for the final effect of framing and frame.
7. Paintings on Commercial Number Charts disqualified.
8. Locals must request tags from Central Office in October.

F.U.A. Safety Program For Farmers

A meeting on Farm Safety was held at the Farmers' Union office on February 9th. Those in attendance were Mr. Bill Perkins, Mr. Paul Lawrence, Edmonton, representing the Alberta Safety Council; Mr. W. Scheidt, Didsbury, representing the F.U.A. Farm Safety Committee; Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Red Deer, representing the F.W.U.A.; Mrs. Dowhaniuk, Edmonton, representing the F.U.A. Highway Safety Committee, Mr. F. Oxford representing the Co-op Fire and Casualty Co. and Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright, representing the F.U.A. Car Insurance Trustees.

It was decided that the F.W.U.A. would conduct an educational campaign on Farm Safety; that the Highway Safety Committee would conduct an educational campaign on Highway Safety and that a study of farm accidents in sample typical areas would be undertaken.

The F.W.U.A. will be asked to appoint Safety Conveners in each local. Each month these conveners will list all accidents in their districts. These will be forwarded to Mrs. F. A. Sissions of Clive who will keep a master record for use of all interested committees.

The F.U.A. in this way hopes to impress upon all farm people the need for each person to feel responsible for preventing accidents in the home and on farms and highways.

SURFACE RIGHTS

This month, in a series of examples designed to shed some light on methods of arriving at rates of compensation for expropriation of land in the construction of highways, we present some estimates on burrow pits.

For publication purposes we omit names and land locations.

We suggest, also, that members who have no interest in such developments at the present time, might file these issues of the Organized Farmer in order that the information they contain may be available if needed in future.

1. The base of the burrow-pit should be levelled after the necessary clay for road construction has been removed and before any top soil has been brought back into the burrow-pit.

2. The burrow-pit should be properly and adequately drained after levelling and before hauling back to top soil.

3. A sub-soiler should be used

to a depth of 24 inches in this burrow-pit bottom to loosen the impervious clay soil in the bottom of the burrow-pits in this area.

4. The black top soil should be replaced in the burrow-pit to a minimum depth of eight inches.

5. This top soil should be properly levelled and adequate allowance be made for suitable drainage.

6. All stones, rubbish or any other foreign material should then be removed. Taken from the burrow-pit or strip dirt site and disposed of in a proper manner.

7. Black earth moved onto burrow-pit or strip dirt area should be brought on from the same property as the burrow-pit and strip dirt area are located to prevent weed contamination. This to be done as far as is practically possible.

8. Have the engineer and property owner inspect and approve burrow-pit site or strip dirt site on completion by contractor and before contractor and equipment have left the site of same.

Burrow Pit No. 1

	8	acres @ \$76.00 per acre	\$ 608.00
	8	acres reduction in yield @ \$50.00	400.00
1955	11½	acres crop loss 40 bu. per acre No. 4 wheat @ \$1.20 per bu.	552.00
1956	11½	acres crop loss 40 bu. per acre No. 4 wheat @ \$1.20 per bu.	552.00
1956	11½	acres summerfallow, picking rock and seeding grass	230.00
			<hr/> \$2,342.00

Burrow Pit No. 2

	8.37	acres of pit @ \$76.00 per acre	\$ 636.00
	8	acres reduction in yield @ \$50.00	400.00
1955	12	acres crop loss 40 bu. per acre No. 4 wheat @ \$1.20 per bu.	576.00
1956	12	acres crop loss 40 bu. per acre No. 4 wheat @ \$1.20 per bu.	576.00
1956	12	acres summerfallow, picking stones and seeding, \$20.00	240.00
	4	acres permanent storage @ \$100.00 per acre	400.00
			<hr/> \$2,828.00

Speedy Service In Case of Accident

If at all possible the driver of any car involved in a serious accident should phone collect to the nearest office of Co-operative Fire & Casualty. This is important because only the driver

knows the full particulars of the accident. Immediate knowledge of all the details will speed up service.

Motorists would be well advised to carry their Financial Responsibility Card (pink slip) in the glove compartment of car or truck.

F.U.A. Car Pool Insurance Agents

- EDMONTON — Mrs. P. Molen—F.U.A. Office
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 ALHAMBRA — John G. Wulff
 ANDREW — Andrew Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
 ARROWWOOD — Dean Cofell—A.W.P. Agent
 ARMADA — Donald Clifford—A.W.P. Agent
 ATHABASCA — E. Siemens—Athabasca Co-op Store.
 ALLIANCE — Jack Bateman.
 BARONS — Alfred Sloan—A.W.P. Agent.
 BARRHEAD — Steve Barton—Co-op Store
 BASHAW — Bernie L. Spelrem—A.W.P. Agent.
 BASSANO — Stanley Craig—A.W.P. Agent.
 BINDLOSS — A. G. Bendall—Maple Leaf Oil.
 BLUFFTON — Charlie Plank
 BON ACCORD — Kay Dowhaniuk
 BONNYVILLE — Karl Nordstrom
 BONNYVILLE — Marcel Choquet—A.W.P. Agent
 BOWDEN — Grant Field—A.W.P. Agent
 BOYLE — Walter Bayda—A.W.P. Agent
 BRANT — Bernard Sellers—A.W.P. Agent.
 BRETON — Hans Hanson
 BROOKS — Victor Rose
 BRUCE — Harold Hisset—A.W.P. Agent
 BURDETT — John Kreeft
 BUSBY — Busby Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
 BYEMOOR — Ivor Sjostrom—A.W.P. Agent.
 CAMROSE-ROUND HILL — Stan Perka
 CARBON — Edmond Foster—A.W.P. Agent.
 CARDSTON — Paul Worth—A.W.P. Agent.
 CARMANGAY — H. A. Blimkie—A.W.P. Agent
 CARROT CREEK — Thomas W. Silk
 CARSTAIRS — R. M. Poirier
 CASTOR — Eric Sharp—A.W.P. Agent.
 COALDALE — F. J. Oliver—A.W.P. Agent.
 CHAUVIN — Alfred Gregory—A.W.P. Agent
 CHIPMAN — Mike Elanik—A.W.P. Agent
 CLARESHOLM — George Thorburn—A.W.P. Agent
 CLIVE — Austin Abelson—A.W.P. Agent
 CLYDE — Bert Gower—A.W.P. Agent
 CONSORT — Clare Redel
 CORONATION — Lester H. Wager
 CZAR — Ralph Bransen—A.W.P. Agent.
 DAPP — Tom Foster
 DAYS LAND — Lorne Kapler—A.W.P. Agent
 DELBURNE — Mervin Paulson—A.W.P. Agent.
 DEWBERRY — Neil Jones
 DERWENT — John Karpchuk.
 DONALDA — A. M. Vikse
 DOWLING — Luther Gilbert—A.W.P. Agent.
 DRUMHELLER — Ingvald Olsen—A.W.P. Agent
 DIDS BURY — Ace Esler—A.W.P. Agent.
 ECKVILLE — Julian Sambrook—Co-op Store
 EDBERG — Don Scott—A.W.P. Agent.
 EDGERTON — Fred Ramsey—A.W.P. Agent
 EDMONTON — K. W. Anholt, 10926 - 66th Ave.
 EDMONTON — A. M. Herd, Edmonton Co-op Store
 EDMONTON — H. V. Langford, 12213 - 96th Street
 ELK POINT — Fred Mulak—A.W.P. Agent
 ELNORA — Richard Duffin
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 FORT MACLEOD — Jack Chilton—A.W.P. Agent
 FORT SASKATCHEWAN — Adam Kuss—A.W.P. Agent.
 GADSBY — Harry Baker—A.W.P. Agent
 GALAHAD — I. Carlson—A.W.P. Agent.
 GRANUM — L. A. Munro—A.W.P. Agent.
 HARDISTY — P. A. Guenard—U.G.G. Agent
 HAY LAKES — Basil Lind—A.W.P. Agent.
 HEATH — Wm. Spornitz—A.W.P. Agent.
 HEINSBURG — E. A. Lowe—U.G.G. Agent.
 HEISLER — Francis Fankhanel—A.W.P. Agent.
 HEMARUKA — Irvine Miller—A.W.P. Agent.
 HESKETH — Roy McDermid—A.W.P. Agent.
 HILDA — Fred Ziegler—A.W.P. Agent.
 HOLDEN — Lloyd Bell—A.W.P. Agent.
 HUGHENDEN — Leonard Johnson.
 HUSSAR — Ted Ecklund—A.W.P. Agent.
 INLAND — H. A. Williams—A.W.P. Agent.
 INNISFREE — Geo. Thoreson—A.W.P. Agent.
 IRMA — Ole Nissen—A.W.P. Agent.
 IRON SPRINGS — Eldon Wright—A.W.P. Agent.
 ISLAY — Wm. McLean—A.W.P. Agent
 INNISFAIL — George Eliuk—Co-op Oil
 KITSCOTY — Ted Sheppard.
 LAC LA BICHE — John Hackman—U.G.G. Agent.
 LACOMBE — D. G. Whitney.
 LACOMBE — Leon Ingraham
 LAMONT — Herman Dyck—Co-op Store.
 LANGDON — Fred Taggart—A.W.P. Agent
 LESLIEVILLE — Alfred DeMan—A.W.P. Agent.
 LEAMAN — G. R. Getson.
 MADDEN — Pete Miller.
 MAGRATH — Phil Sheer.
 MALLAIG — Prudent Poirier.
 MANNVILLE — Leonard McLaughlin—A.W.P. Agent.
 MARKERVILLE — Vigo Andersen.
 MARWAYNE — Robert Peck—A.W.P. Agent
 MAYERTHORPE — Ole Lind—Co-op Store.
 MEDICINE HAT — Leonard T. Anderson.
 MILK RIVER — Ralph Hertz—A.W.P. Agent.
 MILO — Geo. Thurlow — A.W.P. Agent
 MORREN — Herman Batke—A.W.P. Agent
 MORINVILLE — Morinville Co-op Store
 MYRNAM — Harry Haluschak.
 NANTON — Robt. Younggren—Maple Leaf Oil
 NEW BRIDGEN — Nelson Holmes—A.W.P. Agent.
 NEW NORWAY — John Morton—A.W.P. Agent.
 NOBLEFORD — Hugh Thomson—A.W.P. Agent.
 OBERLIN — Bob Linklater—A.W.P. Agent.
 OHATON — A. O. Schielke—A.W.P. Agent.
 OKOTOKS — Allan Murray—A.W.P. Agent.
 OLDS — Chas. McGillivray—A.W.P. Agent.
 ONOWAY — Clarence Carbol—A.W.P. Agent.
 OYEN — Oyen Co-op Store
 PARADISE VALLEY — Geo. Benner—A.W.P. Agent
 PIBROCH — Walter Regehr—A.W.P. Agent.
 PICARDVILLE — Ulric Landry—A.W.P. Agent.
 PINCHER CREEK — Pincher Creek Co-op.
 PLAMONDON — C. J. Gauthier—Maple Leaf Co-op.
 PONOKA — Fred Auten.
 PROVOST — Clifford McCall—U.F.A. Oil.
 RANFURLY — Chas. Rennie—A.W.P. Agent.
 RAT LAKE — Fritz Wuth.
 RED DEER — Red Deer Co-op
 RIMBEY — Lawrence McManus—A.W.P. Agent
 ROSALIND — Walter Ramstad
 ROCKYFORD — J. S. Macbeth—A.W.P. Agent
 ROSE LYNN — R. C. Orford.
 RUMSEY — Thomas Pierce—A.W.P. Agent.
 RYLEY — Danny Manderson
 SANGUDO — Roy L. Thompson.
 SEDGEWICK — Art Falla.
 SMOKY LAKE — Wm. Basaraba
 SMOKY LAKE — John Vitachuk—A.W.P. Agent.
 STAVELY — Geo. Harris—A.W.P. Agent.
 ST. PAUL — St. Paul Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
 STETTTLER — J. J. Tipman.
 STANDARD — M. Devost—A.W.P. Agent.
 STETTTLER — Tim Adams—A.W.P. Agent.
 STONY PLAIN — Don Bancroft—A. W. P. Agent.
 STREAMSTOWN — Roland Dillingham—A.W.P. Agent
 STROME — Dennis Wisner—A.W.P. Agent.
 TABER — James Sloane—A.W.P. Agent.
 THORHILD CO-OP — Thorhild Co-op
 THORSBY — L. G. Montpetit—A.W.P. Agent.
 THREE HILLS — William Bannister—A.W.P. Agent.
 TILLEY — Vincent Fabian.
 TOFIELD — R. J. Crispin.
 TRAVERS — H. Hausauer—A.W.P. Agent.
 TROCHU — George Park "Scotty".
 TWO HILLS — Victor Nikiforuk.
 VAUXHALL — Gordon McLeod—A.W.P. Agent.
 VEGREVILLE — S. A. Sanford.
 VEGREVILLE — Wilbur Weller—A.W.P. Agent.
 VERMILION — Ken Islay—Co-op Oil
 VIKING — George Massey—Maple Leaf Oil
 VILNA — Wm. Kureluck—A.W.P. Agent.
 VULCAN — Herb Bender—A.W.P. Agent.
 WAINWRIGHT — Stanley Smith—A.W.P. Agent
 WARNER — William Mack—A.W.P. Agent.
 WASKATENAU — John Mulak—Waskatenu Co-op
 WATTS — Archie Matheson—A.W.P. Agent.
 WETASKIWIN — Edw. Peterson, Co-op Store
 WILLINGDON — Nicholas Svekla.
 WINFIELD — Edwin Hunter.
 WILSON — Ralph Bechtel—A.W.P. Agent

F.U.A. CAR INSURANCE POOL

By MRS. W. C. TAYLOR

At the 1958 Convention the delegates voted to start a Car Insurance Pool on January 1, 1959. For 1959 and previous years insurance rates have been set by the accident experience of ALL insured drivers in Alberta. After one year's experience our 1960 rates will be set by the accident experience of F.U.A. members insured in the Pool. This makes it even more important than ever that our members make every effort to prevent car accidents.

With this in mind the convention instructed the Board to set up a committee to plan a program of Highway Safety. You will be hearing more of this in the near future.

The F.U.A. plans to provide Car Insurance at cost through this Pool. All 1959 premiums will be placed in the Pool. At the end of the year these funds will be used to pay commissions, cost of administration, costs of accidents and costs of promotion. The balance left in the Pool will decide Car Insurance rates for 1960.

Each member should be aware of the fact that any carelessness on his part will raise premium rates. We are counting on you when driving to be alert at all times—the money you save will be your own.

**In Case of an Accident
Report all Facts
Immediately.
DO NOT DELAY
DRIVE SAFELY**

Safety On The Farm And On The Road

By Mrs. P. Dowhaniuk

On January 16th a Farm Safety Committee meeting was held in Edmonton. Two main items took precedence in the discussions.

1.—Resolutions from the first Western Farm Safety Conference, and ideas for new resolutions and subjects for discussion to present to the second Western Farm Safety Conference to be held at Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask., January 21-23.

A resolution regarding young children on tractors was discussed at length, then revised to read "That children under 12 be kept off tractors on the farm, and until the age of 16 off tractors on any road." Other important resolutions recommended that a study be made with a view to setting up uniform rules and regulations for all provinces for tractor competitions; that a uniform system of reporting accidents be established among the provinces; that lifeguard services at lakes and resorts be increased; and that further action be taken re the establishment of a National Farm Safety Week.

Further to these resolutions the following ideas were submitted for discussion at the Saskatchewan conference:

- (a) Lighting of slow moving vehicles.
- (b) Lighting by some reflective material for sides of railway freight cars.
- (c) Marking of suspected vicious livestock by red paint on heads when being transported.
- (d) Seek for inquests into farm fatalities.

The meeting agreed that we request the CBC Board of Directors to have programs during Safety Week featuring Farm Safety.

2.—A proposed program for the Alberta Safety Conference which is scheduled for May 25-26 at the Jubilee Auditorium in Calgary was discussed. This conference will include all phases of safety, that is, Farm, Highway, Child, Home, Water, and Industrial.

Because of the increasing number of farm people being involved in accidents,

a Safety Committee met recently at the F.U.A. office under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. C. Taylor. The committee has undertaken the following projects:

- (a) Three sample areas within the province of Alberta have been chosen. They are the M.D. of Minburn, M.D. of Red Deer, and County of Vulcan. A system of reporting of all accidents within these blocks will be organized by Mrs. Braithwaite, Walter Scheidt, Mrs. M. House, Mrs. Dowhaniuk, and Mr. Bill Perkins of the Safety Council.
- (b) All F.W.U.A. locals will be requested to appoint a safety convener, who will be allowed a few minutes at each meeting to devote to safety. She will be asked to report on accidents within her community, copies of which will be forwarded to Mrs. Florence Sissons, the F.W.U.A. convener of Farm Safety.
- (c) On behalf of the F.U.A., I will endeavor to spearhead a Highway Safety Campaign. If accidents are kept to a minimum among our car pool members, consequently they will benefit from lower insurance rates.

The Alberta Safety Council has made available two exceptionally interesting films on Highway Safety: "Perception of Driving Habits" an "Better Driving Safety Habits." Each one of these films is about a half hour long, and they both invite audience participation. A manual to assist you with your discussions will be provided with the film strips. A 35 m.m. projector designed for film strips will be required. These may be obtained from your school, your District Agriculturist, or Field Supervisors. A film strip on "Tractor and Traffic" is also available. Requests for these films should be forwarded to the F.U.A. head office, or to me at R.R. No. 4, Edmonton, Alta. All Car Pool Agents will be informed and requested to assist the locals.

WRENTHAM — Ron Treiber—A.W.P. Agent.
YOUNGSTOWN — John Naismith.

PEACE RIVER —

BEAVERLODGE — Edward R. Hodson.

BEAVERLODGE — A. D. McCue

BELLO — Clarence L. Nordvie

BERWYN — Percival J. Cottrell

FAIRVIEW — A. R. Richardson.

FALHER — Robert Lemire.

FRIEDENSTAL — Seigmund Walisser.

GIROUXVILLE — Maurice Bouchard.

GRANDE PRAIRIE — John K. McIntosh—Co-op Store
GRIMSHAW — Ronald W. Swanston

HIGH PRAIRIE — S. W. Pisarchuk—H. P. Co-op Assoc.

HINES CREEK — L. O. Sand.

HYTHE — L. A. Haglund.

NAMPA — Wallace J. Signer

NORTH STAR — North Star Co-op

SEXSMITH — E. R. Cameron

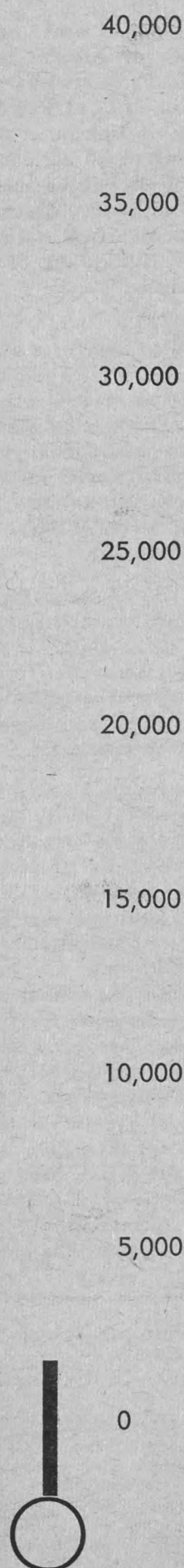
SPIRIT RIVER — Lauson Scott

VALLEYVIEW — Walter P. Froland.

WANHAM — Stewart J. Bennett.

WITELAW — Maurice H. Trahan

CAMP FUND CAMPAIGN CHART



JUNIOR CAMP FUND

by LAURA GIBEAU

I hope that by now all our locals in the province have heard about the junior camp project at Gold Eye Lake. I sincerely hope that all are giving their utmost consideration to this very worthy project. We have fourteen junior directors in the lead, and speaking as a senior member of this committee, I can assure you that they are very capable, enthusiastic and conscientious young men and women, who will do a job. But remember that it is a big one, and they do need the support of each and everyone of us.

Lets not overlook the purpose and aims of this camp. We believe that we can obtain big results by preparing strong responsible leaders for the future in our farm organization. Now realizing how large the project is and how great the results can be, certainly we are prepared to go all out in a big way. If we aim high enough — then we will certainly reach our goal of \$35,000.

I had the opportunity of attending three workshops in District 5 at which the junior director for that district outlined the project and showed slides of the proposed camp, and I must say that people were all highly in favor of it. One FWUA local donated a good sum of money and others were already planning ways and means of raising funds. I also attended three sub-district conventions in district 3 and there I was informed of a local which had donated a large sum to the fund. Again I am happy to say that people seemed very anxious to take part in this project. I hope that the same spirit is prevailing all over the province — I know it is!

Come on Junior, take the lead — and I am certain that we will all support you to the fullest. "Lets get on the map". the eyes of Alberta are on you — the best of luck.

Meets Camp Objective

The Edmonton F.W.U.A. held a very successful buffet supper, showed films of the Jr. F.U.A. Camp and Vertical Integration followed by games of bridge and whist.

Everyone enjoyed the evening and this local achieved their objective to be donated to the Jr. F.U.A. Camp.

FARM MANAGEMENT

By GEO. McMILLAN

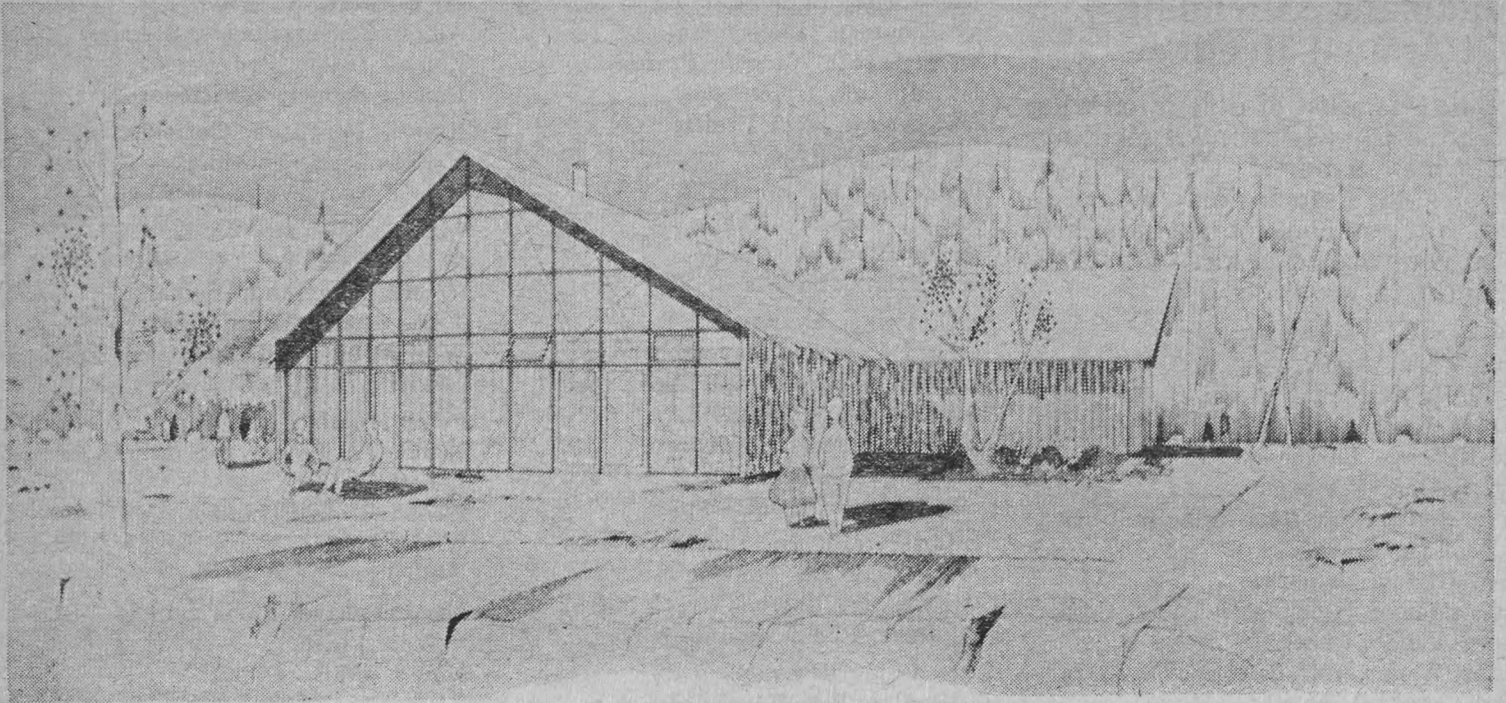
Farm management is the business end of farming and is largely decision making. Gone are the days when the main requirements for a farmer were "a strong back and a weak mind."

Now, more than ever before, farm accounts are of great importance. It is only through accurate accounts that we can see our actual progress from year to year, know different sources of farm income and see what returns we are getting for our labour and capital investment. It must be remembered that the amount of information to be obtained from our accounts depends upon how much detail we put into them.

The modern trend in agriculture is toward intensive, specialized farming. This means that we would have one enterprise which has been expanded to the point of highest efficiency with regard to returns from capital and labour investments. The advantages of this are found in reduced management problems, because our labour and capital are concentrated on one enterprise.

However, I personally look upon this type of farming with a certain amount of doubt. In the first place, if too many people choose to specialize in a certain field it may result in over-supply and a sharp decline in the market value of their product. For example, if 50 farmers are marketing 100 hogs each per year, as a secondary enterprise, his would mean 5000 hogs reaching market. If 40 of these farmers were to quit the hog business, but the remaining 10 were to specialize and each market 1000 hogs on the market or exactly double what there had been before.

Another disadvantage of specialized farming is that there is less security than in a more diversified program. A crop failure, a sudden blow by disease or a slump in demand could mean absolute ruin for a man just getting on his feet. It seems to me that a program which is made up of more than one enterprise would be much more favourable. But we do not want to carry this diversification to far. It has been pointed out by management experts that we should not have more than 3 enterprises in any



PROPOSED F.U.A. JUNIOR CAMP

MEMBERSHIP

The next few months are going to be very critical ones for agriculture and the future of the family farm. They are going to require a great deal of time on the part of the president and executive of your farm organizations. With the substantial increase in membership for this year it will be more than encouraging to the executive in following the directives left for them at

farming program. Any enterprise which does not contribute at least $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total income should not be continued. A different program such as this increases management problems, due to the varied demands of different enterprises. At the same time it lessens the risk involved in any one undertaking because we always have another source of income to rely on.

As mentioned earlier, our accounts play an important part in determining our farm program, and helping us decide what course we should follow in the future.

These few words have not even scratched the surface of a topic on which volumes could and have been written.

It is my belief, however, the good, sound management is the thing most lacking on our farms today. By paying a little more attention to the business end of farming, we can all do much to improve agriculture for ourselves, and for our country.

the last annual convention, and enleaving to implement the policies of the F.U.A.

This year's membership, up to and including February 13th, now stands at a gross membership of 57,812, which represents 27,384 farm units. A breakdown of membership by districts is found on this page. This, of course, represents a good increase over last year's total membership. However, it is a long way from being complete and we need many more.

In the first place we need a strong membership in order to assure government that the farm people are really behind their own organization and, second, of course, we need the membership to keep our finances in good shape. For the increased requirements of field work, and demands on central office

for speakers have made it more costly to carry on the operations of the Farmers' Union of Alberta. Two other reasons for the need of a larger membership are, first, to become more effective in the federal field and, second, we must provide greater service to our locals and our members.

We appeal to each individual member to make it their personal business to find out what their own local has done and is planning to do in the coming year — as to increasing their membership and activities locally. As our provincial minister of agriculture, Mr. Halmrast, said in the legislature the other day, if farmers are to have their problems heard they must, and we quote, "speak wit ha strong, united voice." We must all do our share in obtaining and maintaining a strong and unified voice for agriculture.

MEMBERSHIP UP TO FEBRUARY 13, 1959

DISTRICT		Membership	Units	1958 Total Units
District 1	-----	3,362	1,582	1,268
District 2	-----	4,360	1,999	1,252
District 3	-----	3,447	1,681	1,544
District 4	-----	4,689	2,053	1,939
District 5	-----	3,875	1,721	1,322
District 6	-----	5,816	2,767	2,632
District 7	-----	5,059	2,375	2,538
District 8	-----	4,396	2,108	1,855
District 9	-----	4,940	2,457	2,083
District 10	-----	6,320	3,106	2,493
District 11	-----	2,958	1,509	1,303
District 12	-----	3,656	1,636	1,723
District 13	-----	1,466	668	765
District 14	-----	3,468	1,722	1,661
TOTAL		57,812	27,384	24,378

Candidates Attending 31st Annual Meeting

Below is a list of delegates who attended the 31st annual meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association. We suggest that you contact the delegate from your area and have him give a report to your local.

Jim Zenyk, Waskatenau.
Paul Olson, Abee.
Alvin H. Arthur, Autumn Leaf.
Harold Hennig, Andrew.
Bill Kilshaw, Barrhead.
Ivor Botten, Boyle.
David Seutter, Bretona Milk Hauling.
R. E. Morgan, Brooks.
E. R. Higley, Calgary.
Art Anderson, Commercial Veg. Co-op.
George Lamb, Cherhill.
Lester Wager, Coronation.
Cecil Grant, Dewberry.
William Smith, Eckville.

Alex Goruk, Edmonton.
Ray Emerson, Eaglesham.
Ken McIntosh, Grande Prairie.
Alex Moshuk, Hylo.
Jack Burley, High Prairie.
Jam Jackson, Irma.
Elmer Browne, Innisfail.
Fred A. Forster, Killam.
Charles Clement, Legal.
Bert Strand, La Glace.
A. E. Doige, Lamont.
Gerhard Keldsen, Mayerthorpe.
Narcisse Menard, Maple Leaf.
A. J. W. Scott, Mannville.
Stanley Gulewich, Mundare.
Paul Hogue, Morinville.
J. S. Wearmouth, McLennan.
Benton F. Murphy, Pincher Creek.
J. A. Archibald, Ponoka.
J. T. Murray, Ribstone Creek Petroleum.
Bert Rear, Rocky Mountain House.
Steve Pesut, Rycroft.
H. Mueller, Red Deer.
Fred W. Plank, Rimbey.

M. Shepert, St. Paul.
Albert Scheerschmidt, Stettler.
Roland Hiller, Sedgewick.
Harold Scheer, Strathmore.
Russell Ferguson, Tofield.
N. Stenberg, Thorhild.
Nels Berger, Valleyview.
J. A. Ahlgran, Vermilion.
Arthur Schmidt, Vegreville.
O. M. Heggelund, Valhalla.
J. T. Veitch, Wainwright.
William Unterschultz, Farm Supply District 5.
Peter Mulak, Farm Supply District 7.
Grant T. Woolley, Southern Alberta, Lethbridge.
Walter Unrub, Linden.
W. E. Munro, Farm Supply District 4, Busby.
Les Pritchard, Farm Supply District 5, Wetaskiwin.
Melvin Clark, Olds.
C. D. Lane, Consort.
Morris Jevne, Wetaskiwin.

NICARBAZIN Guards Chicks Against Coccidiosis!



All
CO-OP
Chickstarters
contain
NICARBAZIN
AT NO EXTRA COST
TO YOU

WHAT IS NICARBAZIN ?

It is a new chemical specifically designed for Coccidiosis prevention in Chicks.

Nicarbazin gives sure protection to your chicks. It attacks the coccidia at an early stage in its life cycle before any damage can be done and allows chicks to build up a natural immunity to coccidiosis.

Turn your Losses into Dollars by protecting your flocks and your returns with CO-OP Chickstarters containing Nicarbazine.

AVAILABLE AT YOUR CO-OP

OPEN FORUM . . .

Views expressed in this article are those of the writer.

Dear Editor:

This year, as in several years past, a large shipment of lamb arrived from New Zealand. This happens just when Western lamb is ready to market, so we know quite well that the shippers beat down the price in New Zealand on the grounds of meeting stiff Canadian competition. That shipment is not going to be sold in a lump but spread out over several months and can be absorbed without difficulty because it does not actually compete with higher priced Canadian lamb, since the buyers are people of restricted income who can not afford to spend too much for meat, but the packers do not use it that way.

Every buyer goes right off the market except for maybe an odd carload, which the feeder may sweat to get rid of, just to prove they are not avoiding the market, and they stay off the market for three weeks. Then when the market is "stabilized", back they come with an offer much below the previous price and the poor

feeder, with a great many overweight lambs has to sell at this low price plus loss of grade.

Last year, for the only time, U.S. buyers arrived at the time of recess and bought practically all feeder lambs at good prices. The feeders really enjoyed laughing at the Canadian buyers when they came back with the usual low offer. But it is back to usual now.

The situation is bad. Some feeders who bought feeder lambs at 19 cents are faced with a market below that figure and not even wanting to buy. Yet there is no surplus in Canada even with every pound of the New Zealand mutton—in fact the market demand is not going to be filled.

Many would like to prohibit this lamb but that is not practical since we are trying to encourage sheep raising and need to keep the market supplied. Also we will do much better to join with New Zealand in finding and developing new markets rather than going it alone and ignoring others' needs since international markets mean much more than just meat and we need a well paid Canada to sell meat here.

So a much easier idea would be an agreement with New Zealand to quote that lamb and allow it to come onto the Canadian market only according to estimated needs of the market over Canadian supplies each month. Then the packers could not use that lamb to break any market as they are doing now, for only the amount allowed on the market in January could be used and the rest would not count. As a result Canadian and New Zealand growers would get better prices, and any time the Canadian supplies could care for demand there would be no imports at all. All this without fuss and with profit to all concerned but the packers, and even there they would get all justifiable profit.

—J. A. Spenser

FOR SALE

16mm. Bell and Howell movie projector, model No. 601 auditorium size. Used very little since complete overhaul. \$200.00 or nearest offer.

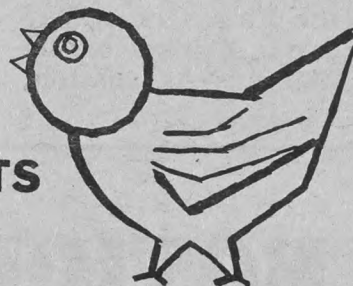
Apply, John Welsh, Secretary
Newlands FUA No. 1434
Kipps, Alberta.

YOU ARE SURE OF THE BEST
WHEN YOU ORDER
**PARAMOUNT CHICKS AND
BROAD BREASTED BRONZE POULTS**

• ORDER EARLY
AND SAVE

FREE

4 Free BABY CHICKS per 100
4 Free TURKEY POULTS per 100



1959 Price List you can depend on CO-OP HATCHERIES	For delivery before March 14th, 1959		For delivery after March 14th, 1959	
	Unsexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Unsexed per 100	Pullets per 100
752 LAYER				
NO. 1 WHITE LEGHORNS	\$17.00	\$36.00	\$19.00	\$40.00
NO. 1 WHITE ROCKS	16.00	34.00	18.00	38.00
WHITE LEGHORNS	17.00	28.00	19.00	28.00
RED x LEG. CROSS	15.00	32.00	17.00	36.00
PARAMOUNT REDS	15.00	32.00	17.00	36.00
NEW HAMPS.	16.00	29.00	18.00	29.00
BARRED ROCKS	16.00	29.00	18.00	29.00
WHITE ROCKS	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
LIGHT SUSSEX	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
PARAMOUNT COLUMBIANS	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
RED x BARRED ROCKS	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
RED x LIGHT SUSSEX	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00
BROILER CHICKS	16.00	26.00	18.00	26.00

IMPORTANT Add 1c per chick on all chick orders less than 100.
Add 5c per poult on all poult orders less than 100.

PARAMOUNT BROAD BREASTED BRONZE TURKEY POULTS

Brown's "Chinook Belt Bronze"
Strain Poults

\$73.00 per 100

FREE CATALOG UPON REQUEST

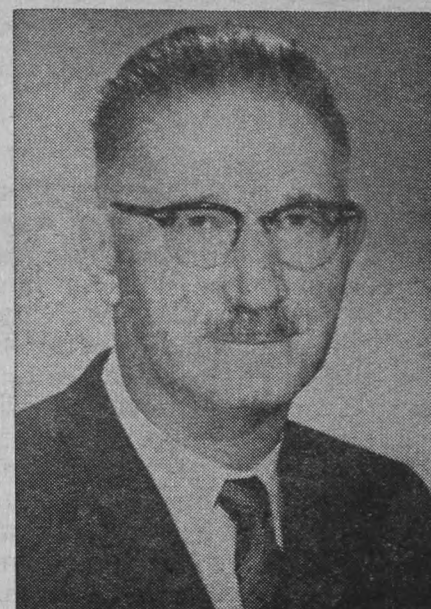
Branches at: Edmonton, South Edmonton,
Calgary, Camrose,
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Your Farmer Owned Co-operative!
CO-OP HATCHERIES
A Division of Alberta Poultry Marketers Ltd.



J. S. HERSCHEL
Director

J. S. HERSCHEL
Director of
Farmers' Union
Accounting Service



G. W. AMBROSE
Assistant Director

Wishes to announce the appointment of Mr. G. W. Ambrose as Assistant Director of the Farmers' Union Accounting Service. Mr. Ambrose is a former Income Tax Assessor, having served over twelve years with the District Taxation Office in Edmonton in the Farm Assessing Branch. Prior to that time Mr. Ambrose served five years in the R.C.A.F.; seventeen years farming and six years teaching in Alberta and Saskatchewan. He is a Veteran of the First Great War and is an original Member of the Great War Veterans Association,

and is a Charter Member of the B.E.S.L. Canadian Legion.

1958 Income Tax Returns

The time has come to make our yearly accounting to our Federal Government, and we advise all Members to file their Income Tax Returns early and avoid paying penalties and interest.

Your Accounting Service has developed a questionnaire form to make it as easy as possible for any farmer to provide us with all the necessary information to file his Income Tax Returns with the

District Taxation Office, correctly and promptly on receipt of information requested.

These forms are available and may be obtained upon request, from the Head Office in Edmonton.

The fee for preparing and filing an average Income Tax Return is \$15.00, and the cost of preparing a Net Worth Statement as at December 31st, 1958 is \$10.00 to \$15.00 **FOR EACH YEAR UNDER REVIEW**, according to the work involved and the number of years under review.

NOTICE of TAX CLINIC

A Tax Clinic will be held at CARSTAIRS, ALBERTA ON FRIDAY, MARCH 6th, 1959. Members wishing to have their 1958 Income Tax Returns prepared and other services incidental thereto, are kindly asked to attend.

J. S. HERSCHEL — Director
EDMONTON — ALBERTA

NOTICE

As a convenience for Members of District 1 and 2, Mr. J. KEN McINTOSH at the Co-op Store in Grande Prairie has been appointed District Representative for the FARMERS' UNION ACCOUNTING SERVICE.

Members in the area requiring assistance with their Income Tax Returns and Allied Services are urged to contact him.

J. S. Herschel — Director,
Farmers' Union Accounting Service.

Take Advantage of the F.U.A.'s Income Tax Service -- Available to Members

COMPLETE THE ATTACHED FORM AND MAIL TO:

J. S. Herschel — Director
Farmers' Union Accounting Service,
Farmers' Union Building; 9934-106th St.,
EDMONTON, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

We would like Assistance and Information on the following:

- ☒ The Preparation of our 1958 Income Tax Returns.
- ☐ Farmers' Union Account Book (Farm Records — \$1.25)
- ☐ Establishing a Basic Herd.
- ☐ Preparation of Election to Average Income.
- ☐ Gift Tax.
- ☐ Lifetime Gift of \$10,000.00 — Tax Free
- ☐ Estate Planning.
- ☐ The preparation of a Net Worth Statement at December 31, 1958, so our Tax position would be cleared up at that date.

NAME _____

UNION LOCAL NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

Information on the F.U.A. Auto Insurance

Members of the Farmers' Union of Alberta who have their Auto Insurance with Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company will be glad to know that our Auto Insurance Pool was established on the 1st of January, of this year. If you are a member you are entitled to participate.

The following is a brief explanation of how the Auto Pool will operate:

All premiums paid by F.U.A. members to Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company on their Auto Insurance on or after January 1st, 1959, whether new or renewal will go into the Pool. At the end of December of this year any money left in the Pool (ie: Money not required to pay claims and actual administration costs) will determine the Pool rates for next year.

It has been brought to our attention that some of our members feel that the Pool rates should have gone into effect for 1959. There is no way that this can be done as we have no loss experience other than that of Co-op Fire and Casualty Company to go on. Therefore, we must use the regular Insurance rates for this year. Our savings for next years rates can only be determined on this years experience.

As a result of increased cost of claims for certain coverages during 1958, it has been necessary to revise the rates accordingly. These rates however, are still quite competitive with those of other Companies in Alberta.

For 1959 the Loss Experience is entirely in the hands of the F.U.A. Members who participate in the Auto Pool. Let us each resolve to drive safely and avoid unnecessary claims which will result in savings in our Insurance Premiums for 1960.

Action may not always bring happiness, but there is no happiness without action.

* * *

When you talk, use the smallest words you know if you would be completely understood.

STOP !

Check Your Insurance Policies

**Do YOU have sufficient coverage for protection from
serious loss as a result of**

Auto Accident - Fire - Farm Accident

**SEE your local Co-op Insurance Agent before your
present insurance expires**

~~~~~  
**DO IT TODAY - INSURE THE CO-OP WAY**  
~~~~~

Co-operative Fire & Casualty Co.

UNDERWRITERS FOR THE F.U.A. AUTO POOL

Edmonton Branch
402 Northern Hardware Bldg.,
Phone: 43535

Calgary Branch
1119 - 1st St. S.E.
(NEW U.F.A. CO-OP BLDG.)
Phone AM 2-4163

HEAD OFFICE — REGINA, SASK.

New Co-op Formed In Bonnyville Area

To find ways and means of combatting the ever-increasing production costs on the farm was the main objective of the shareholders who joined together in the Bonnyville area to form the Beaver River Co-op Ltd.

Fen Cline and Sherman Hursh, petroleum supervisors of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, along with members of the F.U.A. in this area, canvassed the district with most gratifying results. 200 or more members and an approximate volume of 360,000 gallons. This canvass is being continued, at the request of the members, to enable everyone to have an opportunity of sharing in this co-operative enterprise.

At a meeting of this new Co-op, the Beaver River Co-op Limited, held in the Ardmore Hall on Jan. 28th, nominations and election of officers were held with William Swiderski elected president; Henry Walkemeyer, vice-president; and Oliva Marcoux, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the board are Metro Franchuk, Mike Ulanicki, Trevor Davies, Fred Vasajo, Louis Latourneau, Ed Lessard, William Babey and Frank Bassaraba.

Unanimous approval was given the board at this meeting, by the members, to go ahead with the erection of an up-to-date bulk plant and the purchase of a modern printo-meter delivery truck. Complete service to the members is expected in time for spring operations.

Guest speakers at the initial meeting of the Beaver River Co-op were Heine Goettel of Waskateau, A.C.W.A. director for District 7, and Mr. Eric Hopkins, manager of Merchandising Division of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association. In his talk, Mr. Hopkins gave a resume of Co-operative development in the province, stating that petroleum Co-operatives have forged ahead with eight new plants opening up at Boyle, Edgerton, Brooks, Girouxville, Plamondon, Thorhild, Viking and Wetaskiwin and at least four more are planned for this year.

CLARE F.U.A. No. 787 FEBRUARY REPORT

Clare F.U.A. Local No. 787, Paradise Valley, Alberta, reports a joint meeting of the Clare, Dina and Paradise Valley locals, held in the United Church basement on February 2nd, with a good attendance.

With the development of these and other co-op plants, and with the continued support of the members, a Co-op refinery in Alberta is now in the planning stage. A reserve fund of \$200,000 has been set up for this purpose. Petroleum co-operatives now rank fifth in petroleum sales with a 30 million gallon sales volume for last year.

Several films were shown by Mr. Hozak, including one dealing with the benefits of science and research in agriculture. Another one, showing different soils and their structures proved equally interesting.

Mr. Douglas, Assistant District Agriculturist, gave a talk on grains and grasses suitable for this area.

Mr. F. Ball gave a very fine report of Convention activities which he attended as Clare delegate.

The delegation to Ottawa was discussed at some length and a motion was made to appoint a local member to take care of the petition.

Lunch was served by Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Guy and was enjoyed by all.

Attention Dairy Farmers!

IOSAN

THE "TAMED IODINE"
CLEANSER
—DISINFECTANT FOR
Dairy Farm Sanitation

This one product provides a complete sanitation programme for your dairy farm — no additional materials are necessary. It **CLEANSSES** and **DISINFECTS** and it is a proven aid in the prevention of udder infections. It is effective in the wet storage of inflations, milk tubes, etc.

IOSAN gives best results in cool or lukewarm water, not hot. Water hardness does not hinder its efficiency. In daily use **IOSAN** positively prevents the formation of milkstone.

IOSAN does not stain, or sensitize the skin; it is non-toxic, non-corrosive and in use dilution will not impart flavours to milk.

IOSAN is very economical to use; its cost is one cent (.01c) for each gallon of water used daily in your cleaning and disinfecting programme.

IOSAN in solution indicates its germicidal strength by its colour; as colour fades, the killing efficiency of the solution weakens. No Colour! No Kill!

**Iosan Means Better
Sanitation on Your
Dairy Farm**

A trial today will prove its effectiveness both as a cleaner and a disinfectant.

DISTRIBUTED BY A.C.W.A.



**Now Available at
Your Local Co-op Store**

A.F.A. Convention Report

By Mrs. C. T. ARMSTRONG

The 18th annual meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture was held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, January 14 to 16, with 150 people registered and 27 organizations represented.

The first morning the usual election of chairmen and various committees took place and the delegates were welcomed by Mayor Wm. Hawrelak. The president's address was given by Mr. Gordon Harrold, and the directors' report by Mrs. C. T. Armstrong.

Greetings were brought by Minister of Agriculture, Hon. L. C. Halmrast, on behalf of the Provincial Government. An interesting account of the trip to England and Scotland was given by Stewart Van Petten, the Nuffield Scholarship winner, who had been nominated by A.F.A. Mr. Van Petten is the third winner from Alberta; previously two well-known Juniors were chosen, Mr. Orrin Hart and Mr. Bruce Ellis. We feel sure these young men ably represented Alberta and each one has brought back a very fine report.

The subject of Vertical Integration has been discussed a good deal so Mr. H. E. Leckie, Sec., Meat Packers Council of Canada, addressed the meeting, giving information pro and con, which mainly left the listener with a challenge to do some serious thinking for himself—this is a big subject ranging from contract farming to complete control.

A brief report on Educational Activities was given by Mrs. Armstrong. The complete list of 56 resolutions were discussed during the three-day conventions of member organizations, but it is good to note the unified thinking on the major issues which affect farm people. Now the representatives can go to the Western Agricultural Conference and Canadian Federation of Agriculture in Saskatoon in support of these views. The delegates from the Alberta Federation of Agriculture have the thinking of the member organizations and carry this on to the National level to help formulate good agricultural policy. Every convention is important to this end, and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture is no exception, and does provide sound thinking in the important places.

Practicable Rotation

A seven year rotation of two of oats, two of barley and three of hay and pasture is practised on the 160 acre farm of the P. H. Goettel family of Waskatenau. District Agriculturist Fred Strashok reports that this rotation followed for the past 15 years has ended soil washing and blowing. 11-48-0 fertilizer on the grain crops and nitroprills on the forage have meant more bushels of grain and more pasture and hay.

Raising dual purpose cattle became an essential part of the Goettel's farm operations after the wind started to move their soil. Rotated pasture helps to furnish the roughage for their 36

head of cattle and Mr. Goettel thinks nothing of moving the electric fence from one seven-acre field to the next.

In 1947 he started to use the combine and stopped using the plough. Now all the stubble and some of the straw are worked into the land. With the resulting increase in humus content, good catches of forage are obtained even in the dry years.

The Goettels have confidence in their rotation and are satisfied that their soil is now more fertile than when it was first broken. Except in the dry years, sufficient grain and forage are being grown on the 140 acres of cultivated land to feed the 36 head of cattle carried each year.

Formulated specially for PRAIRIE SOILS

CO-OP INDIAN BRAND FERTILIZER

CO-OP Indian Brand Fertilizers are formulated to suit the needs of prairie soils and are available in the particular formulation to produce the best results on your farm. Consult your local CO-OP and order now for greater yields in '56.

Ask for the new CO-OP Fertilizer and Soils Pamphlet—it's informative and helpful. Get it from your local CO-OP.

See your local CO-OP

From A Point Of Law

THE CONDITIONAL SALES ACT OF ALBERTA

By A. M. BROWNLEE

Most farming people today when purchasing automobiles, tractors, and other farm machinery and equipment find it necessary or expedient to purchase on the instalment payment plan, which makes it necessary for them to make these purchases under what are known as Conditional Sales Contracts. In most cases a purchaser under such a contract is not fully aware of the nature of the transaction, and of the rights and obligations of himself and of the seller. These rights and obligations are set out in the Conditional Sales Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta, Chapter 54.

The first point to be noted is that the seller remains the legal owner of the property until the contract price is paid in full, notwithstanding the fact that the purchaser has physical possession of the property. In order to protect the seller it is stated in the Act that so long as he has filed a copy of his Conditional Sales Contract with the proper registration bureau the purchaser who has not paid out his contract cannot resell the property. If such a resale is attempted, the original seller can seize and repossess the property.

The Act lays down very specific rules as to the remedies available to an unpaid seller under a Conditional Sales Contract. Let us suppose that the contract covers an automobile at a price of \$3,500.00, on which the purchaser has paid \$1,500.00 after which he defaults in payments for a few months. The seller must elect either to have the automobile seized and resold, or to leave the automobile with the purchaser, in which case he can sue the purchaser for the balance of the purchase price. With these two choices before him the seller must decide which procedure is more likely to permit him to recover what is owing under the contract, that is, the sum of \$2,000.00 plus

accrued interest charges. If he causes the automobile to be seized and resold he faces the chance that the value of the automobile may have depreciated to such an extent that it will not realize what is owing. In this case he may feel that by taking the other alternative and suing the purchaser for the balance of the purchase price he may recover a greater amount under a personal judgment which would allow him to seize other assets belonging to the purchaser and, if necessary, to file a writ of execution against the purchaser's land.

It should be kept clearly in mind that the seller must take his choice between the two alternatives above mentioned notwithstanding any agreement signed by the purchaser which may suggest that the seller can seize and also sue. This is made abundantly clear by Section 19 (1) of the Act. It may happen that the seller may sue and obtain a judgment for the sum of \$2,000.00 plus accrued interest charges. Having obtained a judgment he will then undoubtedly attempt to enforce his judgment by sending the Sheriff's Bailiff out with a Writ of Execution under which the Sheriff's Bailiff will seize goods belonging to the purchaser. If the goods seized should include the automobile in question, it is provided by Subsection 3 of Section 19 of the Act that the judgment will be considered to be fully satisfied out of the proceeds of the sale of the automobile, and therefore the seller will be no better off than he would have been if, instead of suing, he had simply seized the automobile in the first place.

The above rules are subject to two exceptions. The first exception provides that where, after a seizure, the automobile is destroyed or damaged by the wilful act of the purchaser or by his neglect, with the result that the vendor's security is materially impaired, the seller would be entitled to sue to the extent of the impairment of his security. The second exception provides that where, after a seizure of the automobile, it is found that an accessory or part of

the automobile has been removed, the seller may sue the purchaser for the value of the accessory.

The purchaser is protected somewhat by the procedure which must be followed after the automobile has been seized. Immediately following the seizure the purchaser will be provided with a form on which he can state any valid objection which he may have to the removal and sale of the automobile. If he fills in this form and deposits it with the Sheriff's office, the seller cannot have the sale of the automobile proceeded with except after he has obtained an Order of the Court permitting such sale. In all cases the purchaser will be notified of the date on which the Court will consider the seller's application for an Order for sale, and will be permitted to appear before the Court and to make an effort to prevent or postpone the sale. As a matter of general practice the Court will give the purchaser a last chance to put his contract in good standing, particularly if he can show his default has not been intentional and has been a result of adverse crop conditions. On the other hand, no assistance is likely to be given to a purchaser who has obviously entered into a contract to purchase equipment which is obviously beyond his normal ability to finance.

Curling Bonspiel

Considerable interest was created in the Hay Lakes district by a Curling Bonspiel, held in the Hay Lake Curling Rink. The spiel got underway January 21st and continued through to January 24th. The 19 rinks which took part were all FUA members from the following locals — Big Hay Lakes, East Hay Lake and Canard. It was divided into three events, called the Wrench, Plier and Chisel events. The money to buy prizes was contributed by the locals. To keep the players and spectators in a jovial mood, the ladies of the three locals sold lunch.

OPEN FORUM . . .

Views expressed in this article are those of the writer. F.U.A. does not accept responsibility for views expressed here.

Dear Editor:

A small army of fine and able farm people give valuable service in the central and district farm organizations of the prairies.

Agricultural education has produced leaders but not followers.

The convention approved agricultural policies, dealt with "fringe" matters, but "skirted" around the important problems of marketing, purchasing and production.

Co-ops established 35 years ago are supported, but farmers are not interested in progress; F.U.A. directors and some pool officials are disappointed. (Agricultural Official — "Marketing system is thousands of farmers, each of whom thinks he is smarter than his neighbor".)

Many farmers have large operations and holdings and they overshadow the work of the F.U.A.

In Dominion and Provincial elections F.U.A. members vote against policies they approve at F.U.A. convention, and are putting their faith in government assistance rather than self-help.

At one end, rural people leave for the city and at the other end wealthy business men buy choice farm lands. (One third of land held in this way in some U.S. districts)

In a true sense, the F.U.A. is not a farm union nor a co-operative association, and there is no foundation on which to build a National Farm Union.

Unquestionably, rural people's way of doing things contributes to unemployment and inflation.

There is not much for youth in the farm movement of today.

It is hoped that by next convention, there will be more of the spirit of working together among farmers (big and those not so big) and that farm people will think more of the success of the industry as a whole and not so much about individual success.

In the meantime, "agriculture's weakness is that of a great unorganized industry in a world of highly organized corporate industry and highly organized labor force". (U.S. University).

—J. D. Rodgers

Report of Munson F.U.A. Activities in 1958

Munson F.U.A. Local No. 1155 activities during the past year paid out a 5% dividend on business done during the year through the buying Co-op.

Had Mr. Robertson, Municipal Field Supervisor, at a meeting to discuss weed problems, and passed a resolution asking the council to spray roadsides to control sow and Canada thistle. These roadsides were sprayed during the summer.

Sponsored a Red Cross program of films and talk. Sponsored a series of three farm accounting classes, conducted by Mr. Pettem, D.A., and finishing with a meeting with income tax officials.

Also organized an Amateur Night which was under direction of Mr. Jack Howard. It was very successful.

Sent telegrams to Labor Minister Starr and both sides in the longshoremen's strike, asking for a quick settlement.

Had Mr. Bratke, Pool agent at Morrin, at a meeting to explain F.U.A. car insurance.

At November meeting officers were elected: Mervyl Jeffries, president; Dick Rosgen, vice-president; Peter Burfield, sec-treas.; Stewart Russell, Bob Hay, Peter Rosgen and Geo. King as directors. Francis Olsen, Perce Sibbald and Robert Russell are on the program committee.

Jack Howard was sent to the annual convention as delegate, and gave an excellent report at the December meeting. Also at this meeting Mr. Jack Horner, M.P. for Acadia, attended and gave a very good address, followed by a lively discussion period.

Membership at the membership drive was up this year, 75 this year against 67 for last year.

At the January meeting Mr. Gordon Moss, fieldman for UGG, attended and spoke on vertical integration, freight rates and dockage. The meeting passed a resolution to send to our M.P. protesting against the proposed new freight rate increase and also any government tax increase that might adversely affect the farmer.

Inflation Continues As Threat To Western Agriculture

J. E. Brownlee

President of United Grain Growers Limited in New Year's Radio Broadcast to Farmers (excerpts)

Living on the farm is steadily improving. Better roads; the mechanism of farm practices; the extension of electrical power, the telephone, radio and television; improved health facilities and better schools; all contribute to make agriculture as an industry a very pleasant one to follow.

One authority on agriculture has said:- "The most significant feature of the agricultural picture in Canada is the gain achieved by farmers in technical efficiency. Output per farm is, on the average, away up. Output per man has more than doubled since pre-war." Another authority has said:- "During the post-war period the productivity per worker in agriculture has, on the average, increased about twice as fast as in the rest of Canadian industry."

The butter market has frequently been quoted as illustrating this truth. All time records for milk production are being made in Canada as elsewhere. That is not because of increased numbers of dairy cows. In Canada numbers of cows are down by 17%, but production is up 35% per cow due to steady improvement in breeding and in feeding.

Again it may be noted that producers of beef cattle in Western Canada have reasons to be pleased with the strong demand for such cattle for import into the United States. For many months that has been one of the brighter spots in the Western farm picture and again that is partly due to the production of better grades of beef cattle.

The farmer is doing a better job than he used to do because, not only his machinery, but also his methods, have improved in recent years.

Over the Prairie Provinces wheat, of course, continues to be the most important product and the one which, more than any

other, establishes the measure of farm income. What is the outlook for wheat on this New Year's Day?

The Canadian Wheat Board, with some assistance from the Government through the Colombo plan hopes to dispose of some 300 million bushels of wheat this crop year. Over large areas the carryover of grain has been taken into storage and the Board hopes by the end of the year to take into storage practically all farm carryover. This is all to the good and if we look at the Canadian picture only the outlook would be much improved. There is less wheat in the Canadian show-window and socks are of good quality.

However, Canada's great neighbor to the south has harvested the greatest wheat crop in its history, estimated at some one and one-half billion bushels. Together with its carryover that country now faces the problem of disposing of well over two billion bushels of wheat or more than its total requirements for domestic and export purposes for two years. That situation has partly arisen through a combination of favorable climatic conditions and better farm practices, but in no small measure is due to the stimulus to increased production arising out of high price supports. At the same time, practically all importing countries continue to encourage their farmers to produce more wheat by high price supports, — much higher than is known in Canada or the United States. That limits available markets.

There is much talk today of the danger of further inflation. I fear this must be listed as the second threat to Western agriculture. We hear much of the cost-price squeeze which farmers suffer. Increases in costs over recent years are largely the results of inflation. There is increasing fear that another round is before us. An editorial in the December issue of the "Organized Farmer", published by the Farmers' Union of Alberta, had this to say:—"Inflation is the enemy of all primary producers and it is particularly the enemy of the farmer. At no time can the farmer expect prices to keep up with costs when inflation is advancing at a rapid rate.

This is particularly true of the Canadian farmer."

Those engaged in other industries, businesses or professions, can pass along to others by increased prices any increased costs due to inflation. The laborer can insist on higher pay. The farmer, especially the wheat farmer, must sell his product at prices fixed in the export market. He cannot pass increased costs along. The price-cost squeeze becomes tighter.

Like most kinds of medicine the remedy is not tasteful. It will only be found in the support which the people will give to less government spending and to all necessary efforts to regulate more closely the factors which enter into cost of goods.

One cannot review the events of 1958 without realizing that there is one other encouraging sign for Western farmers. This is found in the evidence that the Government of Canada realizes the fact that the Western farmer faces an emergency which is not of his creation; that he has suffered for many years from the consequences of efforts by other countries to foster their agriculture and to improve their production by heavy subsidies and guarantees.

During the year, farmers have had the benefit of a few beneficial measures:— First, has been that of providing for interest free cash advances on farm stored grain, first authorized in 1957. To July 31st, 1958, over 50,000 such advances were made to a total of some 35 million dollars. We understand that these loans have largely been repaid. Since the first of August last, loans have been going out to about the same extent. While the amount to loaned has not been as large as was expected, still the loans

undoubtedly have helped many farmers in meeting operating costs until quotas opened up to permit delivery of substantial portions of their crop.

Secondly, was the enactment by Parliament of the Agricultural Stabilization Act. It is true that for some years previously support had been given to prices of certain commodities by the Government, but on no fixed or definite formula. Such a formula is now provided, and with respect to a number of named products support is now given at a minimum of approximately 80% of the ten year average. I am sure farm leaders accept this legislation as giving better price security with respect to those products.

Promise has been given of legislation at the next session to provide a measure of crop insurance. That is a most difficult problem, but if a plan can be evolved it would be a great boon indeed as giving security against the greatest of all hazards, — drought and early frost. Other businesses can insure against the hazards of business interruption, — but not the farmer.

Finally, the Prairie Grain Producer's Acreage Payments have recently been distributed on the basis of \$1.00 per acre up to a maximum of two hundred dollars. To me the significance of these payments are of more importance than the payments themselves, even though these totalled some forty million dollars. They must be accepted as an indication that the Government realizes that Western farmers cannot compete against the combined treasuries of other nations, and that substantial price support will now be given annually while present marketing conditions keep down export prices to near present levels.

A NOTE TO ALL LOCALS FROM CENTRAL OFFICE

We need your assistance in maintaining a high level of efficiency regarding the membership of our union. It would be greatly appreciated if proper addresses were given when the new Secretaries are installed, also on our Membership Application Forms, the addresses of the members are often omitted entirely. We cannot serve you to the best of our ability unless this information is given to us clearly and distinctly.

OPEN FORUM . . .

Views expressed here are those of the author. F.U.A. does not accept responsibility for opinions expressed here.

Dear Editor:

I would like, at this time, to give some news of a trip to the capital city last week by the Director of N.A.D.P. living here. The plane could not land or take off in a snow storm so the bus landed him there around midnight. The Tuesday N.A.D.P. meeting was over at 4 p.m. Then there was the meeting and banquet of the Alberta Co-op Wholesale to which were delegates from various points of the north. The report showed the best year yet for A.C.W.A. at \$1½ million sales above last year. There was Tuesday and Wednesday of A.C.W.A. and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of A.F.A.

The delegates of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture are made up of F.U.A. officials and representatives of some 60 Alberta co-ops handling grain, livestock, dairy, wool, sugar, beets, honey, etc. Resolutions passed by a F.U.A. local may be passed by the district and by the provincial F.U.A. Then, if passed by the Federation of Alberta, they go on to the Canadian Federation and are presented to the Cabinet.

Resolutions passed by any co-op like the grain, livestock, dairy or sugar beet co-ops run a similar course.

A one-time professor, now acting on the Canadian Council of Meat Packers, addressed the A.F.A. convention on contract farming and vertical integration. Vertical integration is where the capital is put up by one man or corporation to produce, say 10,000 broiler chickens per week and process them and place them on the market. The chicken farmer is guaranteed a certain price for the finished birds and is supplied with both chicks and feed. The tendency is for the contract to give the farmer a sure living and the profits go to the corporation. The capitalists may live in some distant area, and the profits go there.

In co-operative integration the profits go to those who do the work, and will be spent in the locality where they live. The reports of co-ops in the prairie west show that in recent years a total of millions of dollars of profits have been handed back to the farmers from whom they were taken, which under corporate enterprises owned in the financial centres of the east or the U.S. would go there. Co-ops keep the money in the area in which it is made and it is spent in western villages, towns and cities. Yet many western chambers of commerce seem opposed to co-operation.

Co-operation means operating with and competition means operating against

others. Competition of individual against individual, with its possible bankruptcies; class against class, with its strikes and lock-outs and stoppages of vital supplies; and nation against nation, with its ever present possibility of war, seems to me to be a poor way to live.

Paul, an agitator of old for a better "way of life", said, "Yet show I unto you a more excellent way". He evidently never thought of or spoke of co-operation; but just over 100 years ago a few weavers in Rochdale, England, discovered that, that was it. The angels of heaven just sang about "Peace on earth, goodwill to men", but co-operation is bringing it to earth and putting it into practice.

It was learned from a former professor of Fairview Agricultural College that the University of Alberta is overcrowded and that the Olds School of Agriculture, short of agricultural students, may be re-organized to handle some of the first-year students in university; also that, instead of more university buildings in Edmonton, the burned part of the Fairview Agricultural School might be re-built and operated as proposed for Olds and Vermilion, if there is enough prospective students in this great "Inland Empire" of the north to justify it.

To allow labour strikes or not to allow strikes in vital occupations; that was a question rather hotly debated in the A.F.A. convention. It was stated that organized labour had come from a condition of near-slavery and subjugation to a position of near-economic dictatorship by the winning of their right to strike, but that the pendulum had, under notorious men like Beck and Hoffa, probably swung too far. So the resolution was about making arbitration compulsory on matters of higher wages. A delegate pointed out that before we make arbitration compulsory re higher wages we should make arbitration compulsory re higher prices.

Price controls were thrown off after the war. Combines, monopolies and gentlemen's agreements have been able to raise prices as easy as snapping their fingers, but labour has had to raise their wages to pay the prices, but have generally had to strike and fight for the raise.

Agriculturists are unable to raise anything but things like grain and chickens, which tend to go down in price, not up. Capitalistic propaganda shouts about higher prices to pay higher wages when, to the farmers' eyes it looks like higher wages to pay higher prices and profits. At any rate, it is a serious "rat race", and the farmers of Alberta, by legislation and co-operation, would like

to make Alberta free of racing rats. Farmers want stabilization of the purchasing power of the dollar. They want a "right relationship of prices" of various commodities whether made in the factory or on the farm.

In the political realm we have government and some control. In the economic realm the old law of "supply and demand" has disappeared almost entirely, leaving us, at present, an economic anarchy where the decision, all too often, is on the basis of "might" rather than "right".

Regarding arbitration being made compulsory, one delegate declared that no government would agree to a resolution that advocated "compulsion" in a "free" country. Another delegate reasoned along the line that even in a "free" country there are limits to our "freedom" and to our "rights". We are not free to steal or kill. We may insist on our "rights" but we cannot be given the "right" to do wrong; and what greater wrong could be done than that a fire brigade union should go on strike and watch men, women and children burn to death at the windows of the top story?

A few years ago less than two hundred grain handlers at the Pacific coast elevators, receiving a fair wage, went on strike for a few cents an hour more. They stopped the sale of many shiploads of surplus wheat, which robbed two hundred thousand farmers of millions of dollars badly-needed income. The resolution passed that, in order to safeguard the continued operation of Public Utilities, arbitration should be made "compulsory".

—I. V. Macklin

THE FARMERS' CREED

We follow the rules of sow and reap.

Some crops we lose and some we keep.

We need the help of sun and air,
But most of all His loving care.

We may be victims of supply and demand,

With some products sold and some on hand.

We still wouldn't trade our way of life

For cities' bright lights, hustle and strife.

Our work may be rewarded here on earth

With only a fraction of what it's worth,

But St. Peter will greet us:
"Daughter and son,

Your tasks on earth were quite well done."

—I.N.

CRASH PROGRAM

Two Objectives

Macdonald College proposes a "crash" research program which would have two objectives: (1) to analyze the situation so as to determine what may be done with domestic policy; and (2) to put Canada in a position of being able to provide constructive leadership on the world wheat problem. The proposal is that the Canadian government provide a research fund on one-half of one percent of the \$100,000,000, or \$500,000, to push an aggressive research program on several levels during the coming 6 to 12 months.

The funds would be used to support at least four or five teams of research workers as follows: (1) a team from Prairie universities; (2) a team from eastern universities; (3) a team of private research consultants; (4) a team of government research workers from the Canadian Wheat Board, and the the Canadian Departments of agriculture, trade and commerce, external affairs, and finance; and (5) a team of Canadian-United States exports. "We should even be inclined to turn loose on the problem of a joint Canadian-United States team of political scientists," Macdonald spokesmen said.

Little Research Now

At the present time Canada has almost no research on the marketing of our most important product, they said. The problems are extremely difficult and there is no promise that the results of such research would lead more than a few steps toward a solution. However, there is always an outside chance that it would, they said. "But highly useful results could be assured on the matter of informing the Canadian government and the Canadian people about the nature of the problem. Thus the country would be placed in a position to provide positive and constructive leadership at inter-governmental and international levels."

The proposed research requires focusing first on the situation over the next five years and secondly on a date in the 1970-1975 period, they stated.

"The farm industry is sufficiently dynamic that short run adjustments can be made. We should find the best kinds of adjustment. In the long run adjustments will be made. But they should be guided by policies which express the needs of grain farmers and of the economy of the country. It is not asking too much that we attempt to define these needs. Macdonald College recently published a research entitled "The Develop-

C. J. Versluys Reports

Presently a great number of vociferous critics and armchair experts are busy telling farmers how well off they are and how they should handle their few problems. Others are adding their voices for political reasons.

My personal reaction is that we best follow the leads of the intelligent and capable men we have working in the interests of agriculture.

A quite well known free lance writer who often writes articles on matters pertaining to agriculture, among others, has lately been writing articles which I feel are prejudicial to the best interests of Western agriculture.

Let us scrutinize some of his statements as printed in the January 31 issue of the Lethbridge Herald. He states that he has recently met many ministers and Western members of parliament with whom he has discussed the proposed march to Ottawa and request for deficiency payments by Western farmers. These people, he says, tell him they will be happy to meet their constituents when they arrive in Ottawa to discuss their problems with them.

It is my contention that these representatives should have met their constituents prior to the opening of parliament and discussed the problems at home first of all. The article under discussion indicates that the members of parliament are very surprised that a march on the capital is contemplated and that the request for deficiency payments is a very unhappy idea. They cannot understand the grain farmers of Western Canada demanding some 300 millions of dollars from the federal treasury, which sum cannot be equitably distributed between even farmers of Western Canada.

Why should they be surprised?

When the prairie farmers were contemplating a march to Ottawa last year to acquaint the government with their problems, the government assured them that legislation would be passed and suitable action taken to give agriculture a fair share of the national income.

We trust the honorable members must be conversant with the spiralling costs of production.

ment of Canadian Agriculture in 1970." It naturally gave much attention to the Prairie grain industry. But that was only a start. Canada needs a real burst of research activity in this area. It's time we started," Macdonald spokesmen said.

The initial payment for No. 1 wheat at the local elevator is 4 cents more than it was in 1946. Try and get No. 1 now. The participation payments are greatly reduced the past four years.

A popular model of self-propelled combine, fully equipped, sold for \$3100 in 1946. The model combine that now supplants that model costs nearly \$8000 at present.

The idea of deficiency payments is not nearly as new or untried as some people indicate. The wool producers are receiving deficiency payments to stabilize their industry.

It may be interesting to note that all subsidies paid to agriculture the past ten years amounted to a cost of \$4.09 per capita, while subsidies paid to other industries for the same period amounted to \$60.00 per capita. We have not forgotten that the grain farmers of Western Canada subsidized the consumers of Canada during the war, and several years thereafter, by selling Canadian millers wheat at a substantially reduced price if their product was used for domestic consumption.

In considering the distribution of deficiency payments several factors emerge. The deficiency payment is meant to be a price support to help fill the gap between cost of production and selling price. A realistic maximum payment is meant to act as a deterrent to over-production. The payments are being requested to cover the past three crop years. It is highly unlikely that any farmer has been hailed or dried out, or both for the past three years. Since grain delivery quotas have been in effect during this period all Western grain farmers will share in the payments in proportion to the size of their operation, until the maximum payment is reached. Many farmers have diversified their operations to such an extent to combat over-production of surplus crops that their share in the deficiency payments for wheat, oats and barley will not be as large as is suggested in some quarters.

During the past two sessions of parliament the farm unions have had representatives in Ottawa in an endeavor to make known the needs of agriculture. An office was kept under the sponsorship of the I.F.U.C. These arrangements seem to have been inadequate to our needs.

We will not throw up our hands in despair or sit and wait until we are dispossessed, not by any means. Let us journey to Ottawa in sufficient numbers that the government and people of our nation realize that we have difficulties that need to be resolved and that we will not be lightly pushed aside.

Unitarian Service Report

1958 will also go down in Unitarian Service Committee history as the most outstanding year since 1945 as far as our material aid program is concerned. We collected the largest amount of good, warm, practical clothing, layettes and other urgently needed textiles, 266,827 lbs. in all; we shipped about 200,000 lbs. of Canadian Government donated surplus skim milk powder to hungry children and adults in 5 countries, and the over-all estimated value of these relief supplies amounts to \$466,575.00, as compared to \$160,000.00 only 12 months ago. Very humbly we acknowledge that without the enthusiastic assistance of our donors; our Branches and those hosts of other individuals and organizations who are not in any formal way connected with the USC, we could never have achieved this remarkable record. My warmest thanks fly out to them all, only feebly echoing the gratitude that they have earned overseas, for their labour of love by giving unstintingly of their time, physical effort, imagination and skills to make our proud 1958 total possible.

One firm announced that their clients did not need their New Year's calendars, and sent the funds thus saved to 78 Sparks Street — "the most famous address in Canada"; but the largest silver collection was taken up last month in a record two minutes and three seconds, when \$600. were dropped into my own hat and several other pieces of headgear by warm-hearted delegates of the Alberta Farmers' Union, assembled in Annual session in Edmonton.

One of the most urgent items for which we appealed this year were layettes for Arab refugee babies in the Middle East. You will recall the USC pledge to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to supply 25,000 basic layettes in 1958, but alas, due to the very size of this project, we were unable to bring it to a successful close this year. After watching at a Sidon Maternal and

Child Welfare Clinic outside Beirut last April with what indescribable bliss and gratitude our Canadian layettes were welcomed by expecting Arab refugee mothers, I very much hope that we may be able to ship the remaining 16,000 layettes to the United Nations in 1959, with the help of a growing number of volunteers.

Let me come back to our USC Branches for a moment, to give you the highlights. During the year, the Ottawa Branch acquired a baler and processed clothing collected in Toronto and London, besides those enormous quantities pouring into the basement of 142 Lewis Street; to our great joy, London decided to begin packing locally for overseas, after shipping its huge quantities of clothing collected every year to Ottawa, to be processed there. St. Johns, Newfoundland, concentrated on knitting for our "Pullover Parade"; and I am delighted to report that the Regina Altrusa Club voted recently to take over the organization of a USC Branch in their city, in cooperation with our faithful and hard-working representatives, Mrs. Breen Melvin and Mrs. Lorne Ingle. All our Branches worked extremely hard, and often against considerable handicaps created by lack of space and man-power. My thanks fly out to each one of them, but most of all to Mr. Ed Wolf in Calgary who almost single-handedly processed those huge amounts of clothing collected by the school children. I only wish we could arrange for all our devoted volunteers to take part once in a clothing distribution overseas instead of watching it only in a USC movie film or by listening to my accounts — for the actual experience of providing essential warmth and comfort to thousands of shivering people overseas would be the reward they would richly deserve.

Milk bottle top collectors are called laphillists.

* * *

Put the empty ice cube tray part way into the refrigerator and use a pitcher to pour water into it. Saves spills.

Economic Report Slanted

By W. A. MOISEY

Recently an economic report was issued stating that farm income during 1958 improved considerably over that of 1957. Statistically, this information is correct, and it leaves the reader with a feeling of complacency.

However, when we re-examine this data in the light of national accounts, the picture is far from being so bright. According to the release of Canadian Statistical Review, December 1958, the Canadian labour force in agriculture is 10.8 per cent.

The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production, expressed as percentage of net national income, is as follows:

1956	6.3%
1957	
1st quarter	4.2%
2nd quarter	3.8%
3rd quarter	4.5%
4th quarter	3.6%
1958	
1st quarter	4.6%
2nd quarter	5.9%
3rd quarter	4.9%
4th quarter (not yet published)	

The average figure for 1957 is 4.0%.

The average figure for 1958 (9 months) is 5.1%.

The 1958 figure is 1.2% below that of 1956.

The 1957 figure is 2.34% below that of 1956. This 2.3% drop in net income to farmers represents \$552 millions. For the first nine months of 1958, 1.2% drop represents 300 millions dollars as compared with 1956.

Canadian net national income during 1956 was \$23.0 billion; 1957 — \$23.8 billion; 1958 — \$24.3 billion.

Accrued net income of farm operators from farm products during 1956 was \$1.4 billion; 1957 — \$0.9 billion; 1958 — \$1.2 billion.

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